

INSIDE: The Mysterious Reichmanns And Their Wealth

Maclean's

AUGUST 24, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

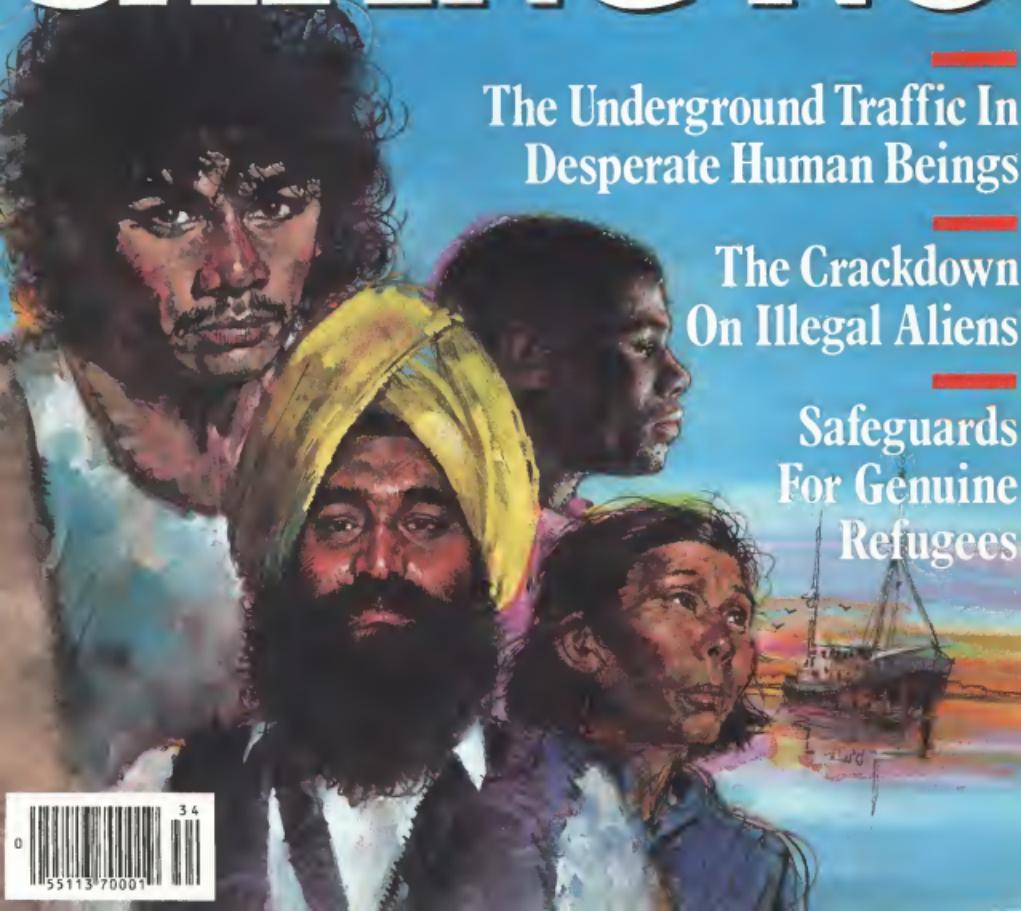
\$1.75

SAYING NO

The Underground Traffic In
Desperate Human Beings

The Crackdown
On Illegal Aliens

Safeguards
For Genuine
Refugees



55113-70001

Matinée

Today's taste is Extra Mild



Matinée Extra Mild
The style is mild, the great taste
is Matinée.

Matinée Slims
Same great taste. Lighter because
they're slim.



Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—and smoking
Packets per cigarette: Matinée Slims King Size 3 mg "tar", 0.3 mg nicotine, 100 mm 4 mg "tar", 0.4 mg nicotine
Matinée Extra Mild Regular and King Size 4 mg "tar", 0.4 mg nicotine

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

AUGUST 24, 1984 VOL. 100 NO. 34

COVER

Saying No

They are an enormous and growing problem—the estimated 12 million refugees who have fled war, aggression and famine in their homelands. Last week the federal government proposed tough new rules designed to ensure that Canada accepts only those in real need. But critics said that the crackdown ignores Canada's tradition as a haven for the homeless. —Page 8



Apartheid and diplomacy
External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, on a whirlwind visit to Africa last week, sought new impetus for Canada's faltering drive to end South African apartheid. —Page 22



The stuff of legends
Mark McGwire, the six-foot, five-inch first baseman for the Oakland Athletics, is rewriting the record for home runs by a rookie—and he is far from finished. —Page 36



Capital developments
After a brief foray into other areas, Toronto's Reichman brothers have returned to their traditional interest, property development, as a major focus. —Page 29



CONTENTS

Art	31
Rain	44
Broadcasting	45
Business/Economy	59
Canada/Cover	6
Editorial	12
Film	49
France	7
Letters	4
MacLeod	52
Newsmag	29
Obituaries	4
People	27
Science	41
Sports	36
Travel	49
Wildlife	52
World	22

Making a clean sweep
Playing a spoiled brat turned nerd in the movie *Mad to Order*, passed a learning experience for Ally Sheedy, one of the best Park of Hollywood stars. —Page 27

LETTERS**Broadbent's chance**

It was truly refreshing to read your story about Ed Broadbent and the federal New Democratic Party's prospects of forming the next federal government ("On the watch," Cover, Aug. 3). I am tired of the old parties with their broken promises, scandals and patronage. I am most impressed that the NDP's first priority would be full employment for Canadians. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has failed to put forward a comprehensive program for jobs, despite his promise to do so in 1984. It is time for a party to provide Canada with a fair, responsible and consistent government.

JACK REED
Ottawa



Broadbent, the prospect of power

With the NDP's success in the recent by-elections, it appears that the party may well form our next federal government ("A clean by-election sweep," Cover, Aug. 3). But how can Canadians be assured that the new won't promise one platform and deliver another? If Canadians desire effective government, then it is time for us to have a new party. We need a change to more responsive government. Our present form of government takes far too long to implement new ideas and is negligent in refuting those ideas to best suit the needs of the people. These problems are the direct result of party politics and an inherent patronage.

AARON LAHIS
Brampton, B.C.

Soviet art exhibits

Why tell Montreal that Alexander Skliar is "the first Soviet artist to have a

side exhibition in North America" (Provo, July 27)? In 1975, Eugene Bokshai had a one-man show at the North Carolina Museum of Art, which was successfully remounted at the Phillips Collection in Washington. I imagine Skliar is not the only Russian painter to have received such exposure. The catalogues of Bokshai's North Carolina show said he is an "outstanding artist" and cannot exhibit his work in the Soviet Union. Modem's might better have identified Skliar as the first officially approved artist to show solo over here.

—SERG BOKSHAI
Toronto

Putting a limit on newcomers

In your interview with Immigration Minister René Boisjoly ("There is no real answer," July 27), he made no mention of a quota for so-called refugees. In fact, he maintains that the number entering our country cannot be controlled. What rubbish. Surely there is a limit if Europe and the United States can close their borders or limit immigration, so can Canada.

—W.H. HODGSON
Vancouver

Fotheringham looks eastward

Allan Fotheringham's column ("Identify with tennis and girls," Aug. 3), concerning the Atlantic provinces, is too long. It should have stopped halfway down the first column with the comment, "I know nothing (as with most Canadians) about the area." Unfortunately, he continues for two more columns to prove it.

—MARGOT KEEFE
Vancouver

MOVING? CALL TOLL FREE
800-288-9057
596-5923
FROM: **TO:**
FOR COMPETITIVE RATES AND MOVE,
AT LEAST 2 WEEKS BEFORE YOU MOVE!
MOVING DATE: _____
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
PROVINCE: _____
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
PROVINCE: _____
Letters are edited and may be condensed.
Wherever possible, names and addresses will be
published. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Marquis' Movers,
Marquis' Movers, 377 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
M5J 1E7.

PASSAGES

APPOINTED: As U.S. commerce secretary, C. William Verity, 78, retired chairman of Ohio-based steel company Arco Inc., by longtime friend President Ronald Reagan, pending expected Senate approval. Verity replaces Malcolm Baldrige, who died on July 30 of injuries suffered when he was crushed by a horse. Verity will take over the job of rechartering the U.S. economy amid sensitive negotiations between Washington and Ottawa over a free-trade agreement.

MARRIED: Quebec pop star René Simard, 36, and childhood friend Marie-Josée Taillefer, in St-Sauveur, Que. Former prime minister Pierre Trudeau toasted the couple "Let's drink to the health but mostly to the happiness of Marie-Josée and René."

DED: Cranky, four-foot, 16-inch, die-hard commercial superstar Clara Peller, 86, who played the snarled consumer in the 1984 ad for Wendy's International Inc., at her home in Chicago. Examining tiny hamburger patties allegedly served by other fast-food chains, Peller Andy inquired, "Where's the beef?" Wendy's reported a 11-per-cent increase in revenues during the campaign.

SENTENCED: Former Social Credit member and former speaker of the B.C. legislature Walter Davidson, 83, to a \$1,500 fine and 90 days probation, by county court Judge David Campbell, who on July 21 found Davidson guilty of consulating to commit forgery during last fall's provincial election campaign. Davidson, who claimed that the election had told a "priorite to increase \$1,500 worth of leaflets as 'misinformation,' which would have been his deliberate, rather than an campaign brouhaha. Davidson had remained as a member until his conviction, at which point his seat became vacant under the B.C. Constitution Act.

RE-ELECTED: Prime Minister David Lange and his New Zealand Labour Party, to a second consecutive three-year term. Labour's majority fell to 18 from 27 in the 97-seat Parliament. But the result was still a triumph for Lange, the Labour leader to secure re-election since 1981, whose free-market policies have won over the business world.

CHARGED: L.A. Los Angeles star and reality television star Jimmy Savile, 81, and girlfriend Joannita Cruz, 51, for an alleged attack on three police officers who were investigating neighbors' reports that they had heard a woman screaming in the Los Angeles apartment the couple shares. Santa Monica streetwise defense lawyer Victor Schonets.



The new Diversified GIC from Royal Trust links the security of a GIC with the higher return potential of a Mortgage Mutual Fund.

You don't have to walk the line between risk and return with your investments. We've got the perfect balance between return and security with our revolutionary Diversified GIC. It can increase the potential of your investments without the risks usually associated with higher returns.

Ask About Our Unique Guarantee:

The Diversified GIC puts 75% of your investment into a high interest GIC and 25% into Royal Trust's Mortgage Fund. Of course the GIC

portion is guaranteed. And we'll also guarantee that your total Mortgage Mutual Fund return will not be less than your original investment. So your entire investment is completely secure because of all the risk is potentially higher than ordinary basic Term Deposits/GIC's.

All you need to open a Diversified GIC is a minimum deposit of \$10,000 invested in terms of 1 to 5 years.

Mortgages Can Mean Higher Returns.
The Royal Trust Mortgage Fund has

always shown strong consistent performance. That's why it's an integral part of the Diversified GIC. And if you make capital gains they could be sizeable.

Take Advantage of the Diversified GIC Now!

The Diversified GIC, or any of our other Term Deposits/GIC's are sure to suit your needs.

Our interest rates are very competitive, often better than the banks.

Call 1-800-387-1800. In Toronto call 864-6400 for more information. Call now.

ROYAL TRUST

The New Diversified GIC.

Royal Trust offers you a new high return investment without the usual risks.

Before the Bath

MacLean's Gift Suggestion:
Fine Art Collector Plate —
a limited edition on
Fine Bone China
made in England

A Victorian masterpiece
by Paul Peel
in each issue in the
distinguished
Doctors of Canada Series



Front size 10½" x 13½" Fine Bone China — approximately twice the size shown here — in box inscribed in gilt.

The reverse of the plate tells a story of exceptional artistic worth and merit it is selected to become part of the MacLean's Collection. Such a piece is the world renowned nineteenth century Canadian painter Paul Peel. "Before the Bath" depicts the artist's own little daughter whimsically hiding from her mother. The original art work hangs in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. It is a genuine point of the pride to know that the art of this piece will go to benefit another child's childhood.

—

From time to time, collectors' items of exceptional artistic worth and merit are selected to become part of the MacLean's Collection. Such a piece is this charming Fine Art Collector Plate by the world renowned nineteenth century Canadian painter Paul Peel. "Before the Bath" depicts the artist's own little daughter whimsically hiding from her mother. The original art work hangs in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. It is a genuine point of the pride to know that the art of this piece will go to benefit another child's childhood.

—

Europe's best colour craftsmen have surpassed their best work to achieve the magnificent colour reproduction. A gleaming band of precious 22 karat gold has been added by hand to the edge of the plate to complete its rich decor.

—

This magnificently

decorated

plate

is

an

ex-

clusive

item

and

is

now

available

—

Now also available

—

"After the Bath"

—

by Paul Peel.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

SAYING NO

It was a request that has become almost routine. As passengers from Air Flight 697 from Amsterdam trekked past Calgary customs agents on Aug. 6, six Iranian exiles claimed refugee status in Canada. The six—a couple with their son and a woman with two teenage children—had acknowledged that they had broken their passports and visas down the airplane's toiletts. Then, pleading for asylum, they argued that Iranian authorities would punish them by harassing—and perhaps executing—their relatives at home. Two days later, at immigration hearings, the Iranians won their privacy and their freedom, while their claims proceed through Canada's tortuous refugee determination process—a process that can last as long as seven years. Similar scenes are repeated as often as 700 times a week across the country, leading Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to call a special session of Parliament last week to debate the issue. Declared a senior immigration official: "We did not foresee the snowball refugee movement from Europe. The system has begun to break down."

Asylum. The daily flood of refugee claimants has ignited a sharp moral and political debate in Canada. The central issue: who is a genuine refugee? For some Canadians, the six Iranians were only secondhand refugees—well-off migrants who abandoned a comfortable life in the Netherlands to seek an even more comfortable life in Canada. For others, the Iranians were frightened transients, living with temporary asylum



Convention crossing the border into Thailand; how much help for the world's 12 million refugees?

but without citizenship in Europe, and fearful of a forced return to war-torn Iran.

These issues were at the heart of last week's emergency session of Parliament. Replied from their summer recess, six senators tough immigration legislation that would control the growing number of claims for refugee status. A new bill would deter smugglers, deport claimants who are security risks and detain the approximately 700 migrants who arrive each month without documentation. A second bill, introduced last May, would streamline the refugee determination process from the current seven stages to a more efficient three. It would also screen out half of the claimants at the border, including migrants

who arrive from so-called "safe countries" where they had a chance to request asylum.

Tensions. The many MPs, the bill represented an uncomfortable compromise. Public opinion is strongly in favor of the measures, an Angus Reid Associates Inc. poll for *Maclean's* News, released at week's end, showed that 79 per cent of respondents supported the government's detention of 175 East Indian men and one Turkish woman who walked ashore in Nova Scotia on July 12 and its recall of Parliament to pass new immigration laws. But many MPs were also clearly aware that the bill could breach the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms—enforcing such key measures as the right to protection from arbitrary

detention. Opponents were argued that the government had gone too far. As Liberal immigration critic Serge Ménard protested, "The proposal tramples violently over the spirit of Canadian justice and civil liberties."

Indeed, as MPs wrestled with these bills, the United Nations' Geneva-based High Commissioner for Refugees, Jean-Pierre Hébert, expressed his "serious concern" that the measures could expose genuine asylum seekers to "hostile return to territories where their lives or freedom would be threatened." But Immigration Minister Bevand Bedford replied that Canada only wants to stop smuggling of illegal immigrants and "will never turn back a legitimate refugee."

For their part, Canadians from coast to coast were embroiled in a broader debate: how much help—and what kind of help—should they give to the world's 12 million political refugees? It is also difficult to determine how to distinguish between political refugees and the millions of other migrants who now wander the globe in search of a better life. Canada subscribes to the United Nations definition of a refugee as a person with "a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion." But because many migrants cannot prove personal persecution, some observers say that Ottawa should broaden that definition to include anyone from any country who is.

Mobbs. While Canadians debated these questions, two certainties remained: the global problem is enormous—and Canada's immigration system cannot handle it. According to the United States Committee for Refugees, a privately funded group, an estimated 12 million refugees are scattered around the world, displaced by civil turmoil or persecution. Almost five million are Afghans, fleeing a bloody mid-war two nations have settled in less, while another three million dwell in camps and border towns in Pakistan. And about 350,000 Cambodians are crammed into

seedy camps along that country's border with Thailand (page 18). Three million migrants have found an uneasy home in Africa, including 500,000 people from Ethiopia, Chad and Uganda who have taken refuge in the States. As Raphael Grynspan, co-ordinator of Ottawa's Refugee Determination Task Force, told *Maclean's*: "The forces that produce refugees are an increase. There are also a lot more people now—and a lot more people."

Starki Marzec. A new kind of refugee has emerged, the so-called economic migrant. Canadian immigration officials track thousands of immigrants from Brazil, Turkey and even Portugal within the last few years who applied for refugee status, even though these countries do not produce refugees. And by law, all their claims must be heard. A senior immigration official pointed a stock pile: "The largest migration in the world's history is taking place and it is largely from the Third World to the developed countries. People move to where things are better—but they are on the move in the millions."

But the developed world's tolerance for refugees may have reached its limit. In recent years the United States and most western European nations have enacted restrictive legislation that often bars them from work and their children from school (page 15). As a result, Canada has become an increasingly attractive destination. In 1980 only 1,600 migrants asked for refugee status; this year more than 100,000 have applied for it. Rejected applicants, in turn, could seek the Federal Court's permission to appeal.

The emergency Bill C-84 complements those measures. Under its terms, a senior immigration officer could detain a migrant who arrives without papers for seven days. On the request of the immigration minister, detention could be extended for an additional 20 days—or even longer, if the claimant remains unidentified—as long as there are weekly reviews by a senior immigration officer. If the government believes that a claimant is a security threat, it may detain him and prohibit him from entering or staying in Canada. If a Federal Court judge agrees with the evidence, the claimant



Ethiopians on their way to a relief camp; many debate

would face immediate deportation.

To deter smugglers, Ottawa wants to increase the penalty from a maximum fine of \$2,000 with two years in jail to a \$50,000 fine with 10 years in jail. Fines for transportation companies that carry migrants without permits to Canada would increase to \$5,000 from \$2,000 per person.

What. In a highly controversial measure, the bill stipulates that anyone who knowingly separates, induces, aids or abets an attempt to immigrate, induces and/or aids in the coming to Canada of a person with an oral valid document, guilty of an offence. Black church members often assist Central American refugees in the United States in crossing the Canadian border in claim refugee status, opponents now voiced fears that they might suddenly face prosecution—even if they left the claimants to a border guard said Sergio Marchi, Liberal immigration critic. "How can the Minister justify making the action of a priest, nun or layperson who genuinely helps individuals in need an act of civil disobedience?" Added Laurel Whiteley, a spokeswoman for the Toronto-based Coalition for a Just Refugee and Immigration Policy. "The majority of people in our groups on the front lines want to continue A law like that would not deter them."

That controversy is a taste of the legal furor that the two bills are likely to engender. Toronto immigration lawyer Herbert Jackson, for one, argues that the Charter applies to everyone, so that even refusals claiming we're entitled to guarantees of "life, liberty

and property" are discriminatory. It's draconian and arbitrary—and it will result in the detention of real refugees."

The hue and cry is surprising—because Ottawa has anticipated the critics for several years. In 1985, Toronto Rabbi Gaithor Fleiss studied the refugee determination system for the federal government (page 18) and recommended a streamlined process with full rights of appeal. But Ottawa failed to act. Instead, one year later it granted what amounted to a moratorium on 20,000 claimants in the backlog of 35,000 that remained by May, 1986. Then officials put more manpower and more money into the refugee process. It did not work. Since May, 1986, a new backlog of 30,000 cases has appeared. When asked about the chances of another general amnesty, immigration officials said MacLean's, "Don't eliminate the possibility."

Appeal. To improve the process and still protect civil rights, many church groups and civil libertarians have proposed an alternative model to replace Bill C-63. They recommend that all claimants receive an oral hearing before the Refugee Board within 40 days of their claim. That board would have to report within 21 days. Rejected claimants could appeal

Cherishing New Freedom

Their escape made international headlines and threatened to damage Soviet-Canadian relations. In fact, when a Canadian news transplane upended two Soviet army defectors who had fled from Afghanistan, Joe Clark of running the Red Army soldiers for political reasons. The two were released and invited 400 Soviet defectors held by anti-Communist Afghans who have been fighting their country's pro-Moscow government and 13,000 Red Army troops since 1979. Supporting Moscow's invitation to return to the Soviet Union, the soldiers chose instead to live with Russian and Ukrainian families in Tiraspol. Nine months later the five-year Kavchuk, 26, Nikolai Golovin, 24, Sergei Surov, 22, Yevgen Plotnikov, 22, and Vladimir Kuznetsov, 24—are all work-

ing at construction jobs and enjoying their freedom.

For the Soviets, learning the English language was the first priority. In June they graduated from a government-subsidized English program at Tiraspol's George Brown community college. Now Surov is earning \$10 as hour working 16-hour days at a construction plant in Bobruisk, Bobruisk, and is saving money to attend university next year. Said Nauman: "Now I have freedom to work for myself, go any place I want and study." Nauman has volunteered in Washington, New York and Los Angeles and has just purchased a \$1,200 Visa computer. In heavily accented English, Nauman said that he has noticed only one stark difference

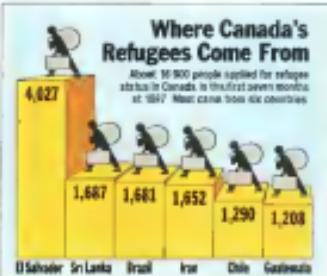
between his native country and his new homeland: "In Canada and the United States everybody talks about money—in the subway, in the churches, everywhere. I know I am fitting in because now that is all I talk about."

Some of the Soviets have not fared as well. Golovin, just 18 when he was sent to Afghanistan, suffered severe bouts of homesickness. But Nauman said that he would not even visit the Soviet Union until Moscow ends its involvement in the Afghan war. "They must admit it is a mistake like the Americans' in Vietnam." In the meantime, Nauman remains content with his new life. "I want," he said, "to stay here forever."

—SHEILA ALBRECHT
in Tiraspol



Nauman: "I want to stay"



to another panel of the Review Board which, in turn, would have to decide within 30 days of the original decision. Claimants could ask for leave to appeal their decision to the Federal Court—although claimants with a "manifestly unfounded claim" would not be allowed to stay in Canada while the appeal was heard.

Separate. But the gulf between the church groups and the government goes deeper than a single dispute over process. At issue is who is eligible to live in Canada. Senior immigration officials contend that well-off claimants who arrive at airports and borders crossings are undergoing a carefully planned system to admit 115,000 to 125,000 immigrants in 1987—including 17,000 refugees bussed in camps of temporary homes around the world. As one senior immigration official said, "We are taking the real refugees—they are desperate, they are in danger, they are often behind barbed wire. They are not the ones who have enough money to check in with their local travel agent and book their passage to Montreal."

The real refugees are indeed in desperate circumstances—and their Third World host countries are losing people. In Pakistan, resentment is high because Afghan traders are competing with local merchants and because an

influx of Afghan-linked gang and drug is straining the social fabric. In the Sudan, local people have burned refugee villages. Flooded with Iranian refugees, Turkey now treats these as "in transit"—and thus not eligible to settle. There are even increasing reports of forced returns to Iraq. Over 800,000 Kurds are displaced half the rural population of Iraq—and more than 400,000 Kurds are now sheltering in



Jackson: "Discriminatory and arbitrary" refugee bill

Egypt and Zambia. Some officials voice fears that the migrants may soon face severe hunger. Said Thomas Ronan, an official with the U.S. Committee for Refugees: "Food is not a problem yet—it's the end of the harvest—but it's going to be."

In those volatile regions crammed with hundreds of thousands of refugees, Canada uses resettlement as a last resort, when host countries cannot protect the refugees. That situation last occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when Western nations accepted 1.2 million Vietnamese from mounting refugee camps in Southeast Asia. But that massive influx, the largest resettlement program in history, handled less than 10 percent of the world's refugees.

Sources. When host countries are able to protect their refugees, Canada contributes vital aid \$37.6 million to international agencies in 1986. Refugee places in Canada are reserved for migrants with no other recourse. As a result, Canadian immigration officials charge that claimants from Europe are absorbing resources that should go to real refugees in real

trouble. Bogs migrants, declared one senior official, "are using up very scarce places."

Those same officials also warn that unrestricted immigration could destroy Canadians' tolerance. Said one: "We have been careful not to flood smaller communities or larger ones with large, large numbers so that ghettoes are created. [But] if your back door is open, that leads to chaos and racial backlash."

All those who can afford airline tickets may also be genuine refugees. And the hump at the door, however steady and disruptive, may include thousands of desperate people. Church and refugee aid groups charge that Western nations stick the label "economic refugee" on thousands of legitimate political refugees when their numbers begin to skyrocket. The reason they simply could not cope with millions of displaced people who are largely illiterate, from Africa, Pakistan, or with crippling health problems. Ilmari Elo, Harold Troper, co-author of *Now Is Too Soon*, a study of Canadian immigration policy during the Second World War, charges that federal officials have blamed the victim for the crisis. "The government has created a sense that Canada has become a dangerous ground," he says.

Motivation: As church and state debate, it has become clear that many refugees have forged lines that cannot fit into any legal categories. Recently, a man from Aland, a 200-year-old brother who was the son of his late, autistic brother, who was the son of his late, autistic brother, charged that he was planning a coup—and executed him. A second brother has been imprisoned since 1982. Yousaf bin Soraib after a few days is prison in 1984, spent three years in the Middle East and then went to the United States as a student's visa. He applied for political asylum in 1985—but received no response. He was working on his doctorate in agriculture when friends told him that he was an illegal alien. "Yousaf fled across the Canadian border at Niagara Falls in March, 1986—and claimed refugee status. If IRB C-65 passes, refugees like Yousaf would likely be turned back at the border. "The humanitarian gesture for Canada is over," Yousaf said last week. "The government let it get set of control and now they want to send away tortured refugees." The rhetoric is strong. But Yousaf's charges indicate that Canadian must decide soon whom they want to help—and how they want to help them—as the queue grows at banks and shrines.

—MARTY BECKMAN with STANLEY WACKERSON
in TORONTO; THOMAS ALBRECHT in Toronto;
LARRY BLACK is New York and correspondent/
reports

'A Hysterical Overreaction'

A noted scholar and author, Rabbi Gershon Pliskin, has written Germany after the Nazis took power in the 1930s. In a 1981 study for the federal government, Pliskin recommended streamlining Canada's refugee determination process but retaining full rights of appeal for refugees whose claims were rejected. MacLean's associate editor Marjorie Greinert quotes the rabbi in *An Toronto* offer.



Pliskin: 'people running for their lives deserve safe care'

Pliskin: Why did you oppose the government's decision to recall Parliament to deal with the refugee issue?

Pliskin: It was a hysterical overreaction on the basis of false premises. People have the impression that a person who arrives at the airport and says "I am a refugee" is jumping the queue. In fact, he will not take one place away from an immigrant.

MacLean's: What about the immigrant who comes here through the normal process has tried for years to bring his brother to Canada, and one day plans to apply for refugee status?

Pliskin: He should not blame the guy who came over; he should blame the government. My basic position is based on a fair, efficient, rapid system and like magic the bogus refugees will dwindle away.

MacLean's: Is that not what the govern-

ment says that it wants to do—streamline the system?

Pliskin: Oh yes, but at the same time it would range in a process that negates our basic human responsibilities. Under Bill C-65, it is anticipated that a refugee's initial claim will be heard in 72 hours.

Now quick is good, but too quick is not good. In 72 hours a person has to marshal his defenses, his proofs and everything. We have better safeguards in cases of minor liberty. People who say they are racing for their lives deserve just a little extra care.

MacLean's: What is causing the apparent refugee backlash?

Pliskin: There's a fear that we will be inundated by the world's refugees. The fact is that we are to isolate from the world, so the away from the refugee-producing countries, that we have come to the conclusion that we are immune from the world's woes. Now, 174 people get on an 18-hour flight and arrive because their homes have been invaded.

MacLean's: Canadians seem to think that they have a tradition of tolerance. Is that still valid?

Pliskin: Well, I don't think our tradition of tolerance is that great. But I'd like to think that Canadians have a generous streak when they're not exposed to life-threatening doses, and this stands occasionally in tension with our desire to be isolated from the world. Many people who are new behind this blockade open their hearts to the Vietnamese boat people.

MacLean's: If the backlash is real, what can be done to stop it?

Pliskin: It won't stop. The time will come that we're going to be embarrassed about it. But the government has heard the message, which has been issued in part by its own indecision, obfuscation and manipulation. I'm not even outraged; I'm just very saddened. I wish the Canadians to see the complexity and realize that we have nothing to fear from our own compassion. □



Polish refugees waiting in Hamburg, West Germany: a growing public outcry

Europe Closes The Doors

For nine years the whale-tailed ferries plied the choppy waters of the English Channel, carrying British vacationers to and from the island of Jersey. But in May the British government shuttered the \$40-million Port William for a less conventional purpose. Moored in a Harwich harbor, about 500 km northeast of London, the ferry became a floating detention center for 49 Tamil men and women who arrived in Britain in recent months seeking political asylum. Angry and frustrated, the Tamils remain on the Port William while immigration officials review their cases. "We came here to save our lives because of the violence in Sri Lanka," said one of the Tamils, who refused to give his name. "But we are being treated as criminals."

In fact, Britain is only one of several European countries that have adopted tough measures to stem the flow of people seeking political asylum. Those measures include imposing visa requirements on citizens of many Third World countries, laying fines against

airlines that carry passengers lacking necessary travel documents and swiftly deporting migrants who arrive from other countries where they were not in any physical danger. The crackdown is aimed at halting abuses of the refugee system, but human rights activists argue that even some legitimate refugees have been denied asylum. "The doors are closing all over Europe," said Hugh Hudson, a London-based spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Tough: Despite such criticism, most European politicians make no apologies for their tough stances as refugees. They point out that the total number of applications for refugee status in Europe increased to 304,000 in 1986 from 164,000 in 1984. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, for one, declared last month that his country "is not and can not be a country of immigration." And in Britain, backbench Conservative MP Terry Dicks said last April that anti-immigrant efforts needed to be tightened even further to ensure that "lies, cheats and

gouge jumpers" were not allowed to enter the country illegally.

West Germany, which has faced the largest influx of asylum seekers, was one of the first European countries to tighten restrictions on refugees. The country's constitution guarantees asylum to "persons persecuted on political grounds," a measure that has made it easier for Eastern Europeans to defect. But in 1986 West Germany required almost 100,000 asylum seekers, more than 80 per cent of whom came from Third World countries. Last October the Kohl government moved to quell a growing public outcry by taking East German officials to restore the flow of Third World migrants crossing into West Germany from East Berlin. As a result, 22,000 asylum seekers entered the country during the first six months of 1987, less than half the total for the first half of 1986.

Press: In the past six months West Germany, Britain and Denmark have begun to impose fees as high as \$30,000 on citizens that allow passengers to travel without proper documents. The nine other members of the European Community (EC) are enacting similar measures.

But so far, the main effect of the crackdown has simply been to shift the burden elsewhere. According to Jeanne Waldron, UNHCR's coordinator of international operations in Geneva, the European countries experiencing the largest increases in asylum seekers this year are Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland, each of which still takes a relatively lenient approach to people claiming refugee status. Said Waldron, "We're very worried any decision taken by one country has an automatic effect on its neighbors."

Victims: As the constituency increases, however, refugee seekers in Europe move from that they are losing the battle for public opinion. "Of course there is some shame in the system, but the amount is grossly exaggerated," said Philip Ridge, general secretary of the London-based European Committee on Refugees and Exiles.

Ridge, whose group represents 60 human rights organizations across Europe, said that the widespread lack of sympathy for refugees is compounded by the fact that the EC committee established to investigate the asylum problem is also trying to hold terrorism and international drug trafficking. Said Ridge: "There's an embedded fear in the public mind that refugees are bad news, and that if you let them in you are asking for trouble. When you think about it, that sort of attitude is really a case of blaming the victim."

—ROSS LEWIN in London

Last August, Rajathurai Rajapakse was stranded on St. Mary's Bay off the southeastern coast of Newfoundland in a dangerously overcrowded lifeboat amid a blaze of international publicity. As one of the Hindu Tamils who had made a desperate journey across the Atlantic Ocean from West Germany, Rajapakse, 24, was part of the story that focused unprecedented attention on Canada's refugee policies. Now working as a machine operator in a Montreal plastic factory, Rajapakse has mixed feelings about the attention surrounding last summer's boat landing. Said Rajapakse: "In one way, it helped to show Canadians about the atrocities committed by the government in Sri Lanka," a reference to the alleged misconduct of Sri Lankan military forces in the country's civil war. But like many of Montreal's estimated 4,000 Tamils, Rajapakse says that he fears he may become a target of the growing resentment against refugee claimants in Canada.

One year after his arrival, Rajapakse said that his recent negotiations of the Atlantic crossing have failed. With the help of Montreal's Tamil community, Rajapakse has adopted some aspects of Canadian culture, including a fascination with professional wrestling. But like many of the Tamil refugees, Rajapakse will not master English or French. And he closely follows political developments in Sri Lanka, in hopes that the shaky truce in the civil war will last and allow him to return.

Like the others, Rajapakse remains in Canada under a special ministerial permit issued on his arrival. The document, renewable for another year last week, allows him to work legally but his long-term status remains in doubt. This month he and the other Tamils must decide whether to ask that their permits be renewed or to apply formally for refugee status.

The pounds heavier now than when he arrived in Newfoundland, the



Amputee (left), Rajapakse at a baseball game: "We will go back."

Trying To Make A New Life

slightly built five-foot, three-inch Rajapakse lives in a two-bedroom apartment with three other Tamil refugees who accompanied him as the crossing. Located in Montreal's ethnically diverse Côte-des-Neiges district, the apartment is evidence of the conflicting influences tagging at the refugees. Above the English-language wrestling magazine spread out on a wooden coffee table is a wall calendar celebrating Tamil guerrillas killed in combat with the Sri Lankan government.

Rajapakse: That struggle prompted Rajapakse to leave Sri Lanka in 1985 for West Germany, where he applied for refugee status but was not allowed to work. Bored and fed up with cramped living conditions, he paid \$3,000 to make the risky voyage to Canada aboard the freighter Argus. Rajapakse said the nightmarish (but

plagued him after the voyage stopped within a few weeks) of his arrival in Canada. "I still remember being blessed about with an sign of hope and thinking that I was going to die."

Rajapakse added that he is not charged for the suspect of his fellow Tamils in Canada. In Montreal, where 80 members of the group initially settled, he discovered a close-knit community served by stores that import familiar food, spices and video cassettes of Tamil movies.

Sainte-Beuve: Rajapakse admits that some Montreal Tamils were angry at the publicity that followed the lifeboat landings. He said that they feared the attention would hurt the chances of other Tamils who want to immigrate to Canada. For that reason, some community leaders insist that no special attention be paid to the much-untutored group. Said Kaushik Gangaram, a former vice-president of the Indian Tamil Association of Quebec: "If Tamil refugees are working and being good citizens, that is all Canada should care about."

East: Tamil activists are trying to settle in Montreal every week, often using forged documents. But rising rents on St. Urbain, where jobs are more plentiful and even rudimentary English skills are more valuable. According to Selva Ponvraichang, a former president of the Montreal Tamil association, fewer than 30 of the 50 Tamils who originally settled in Montreal last August remain there.

For those who have stayed, the Tamil association offers language courses at its community centre, located in an old church building in downtown Montreal. And like his colleague Gangaram Aravind, 35, who also made last summer's perilous voyage, Rajapakse says that he still hopes to return to Sri Lanka. Said Rajapakse: "We will go back when we are sure the killing has stopped."

—ERICK WALLACE in Montreal

Waiting In A Cruel Limbo

For the world's estimated 12 million refugees, life can be a cruel passage. That is especially true for the 265,000 Cambodians who fled war and famine in their homeland and now languish in border camps (mainly Thailand). The Thai government will not take them in, fearing economic collapse. And Western countries, having sheltered thousands of Vietnamese refugees during the 1970s, appear to have lost interest in them. Private aid, slinking from once-busy Cambodia to a constant danger. MacLean's correspondent Ben Barber visited one camp, known as Site H. His report:

For Wan Samay, a 35-year-old Cambodian refugee living in a ramshackle border camp in Thailand, hope is wrapped up in a handful of family photographs taken by her sister, Wan Khmer Simey, in Canada. The photo shows a group of young children in an area of Site H perched on the hood of a new Honda. In the background stands a red brick factory beside a road. Wan had hoped that her sister would help her immigrate to Canada. But Thailand, trying to discourage Cambodians from using their country as a springboard to a new life in the West, has prohibited the 100,000 residents of Site H from applying for resettlement in another country.

Now: While her sister works as a sewing machine operator in the Thai suburb of Don Mueang, Wan spends her days in a bamboo and plastic hut, nursing a sick daughter and facing her eighth year in refugee camps. "We had medicine and food," said Wan, smiling. "My brother-in-law and son had the whole family out as soon as he immigrated to Canada. It's been two years."

Wan's sister and her family are among the 31,000 Cambodian refu-

gees who have settled in Canada since 1975, when more than a million Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians—spurred by repression, civil war and famine—began to flee their homelands. Neighboring Thailand allowed the refugees cross its borders but herded them into guarded

These in other camps could be trapped indefinitely—Wan and her family among them.

The hot she shares with her mother, Saeng and husband, Saydou Hug, 27, is like thousands of others in the camp: a flimsy thatched roof, bamboo walls, one bed, a small pile of clothing and some cooking pots on a dirt floor. When Saydou returned from classes, where he is studying to become an electrician, a visitor asked if the family owned a radio. He laughed. There is no radio, no electricity, no cameras. Everything the family owns would fit in a couple of shopping bags. "We are tired of living here," said Wan stoically. "Only I'm afraid about the shifting." On May 28 Vietnamese gunmen barricaded the crowded border camp for the second time this year, killing six people and wounding 19.

Ordeals: Wan's ordeal began in 1979, when Vietnamese troops overthrew Khmer Rouge dictator Pol Pot and a family friend, Cambodian Sit, the same time. The family fled to the border, where relief organizations were supplying food. Later, Wan's sister passed deeper inside Thailand to the Kham I Daeng camp, where refugees could be interviewed for resettlement. But Wan remained at the border, waiting for another sister to arrive from Cambodia. The sister never arrived, and it is now too late. Kham I Daeng was closed at the end of 1988.

In October 1985, Wan's sister and her family arrived in Canada. Together with her husband, two children (a son, Oan, 4, and a daughter, Khaebal, 1) a family friend and her 16-year-old brother, Sheung, she lives in a cockroach-infested three-bedroom apartment in Donmueang. Her husband, Khoun Chy, works at an auto parts



Refugees in Site H camp: "Life is hell, uncertainty and confinement."

Facing A Future With Fewer People

plant in Newmarket, north of Toronto. Wan Kheng Seng said that she writes to Wan Serey in Cambodia once a month but added that she holds little hope of bringing her to Canada and has made no formal application to do so. She said that she finds Canada strange and different—but far better than the refugee camp she left behind. "In the camp it was a hard life," she said. "Canada is a free country."

Conditions in the camps are indeed harsh. Site II, where Wan lives, was created in March, 1985, after Vietnamese soldiers destroyed a series of border settlements controlled by anti-Communist Cambodian guerrillas. Now Thailand's third-largest city, it is ringed by barbed wire and mines and guarded by Thai paramilitary forces. The Cambodians are in effect prisoners. They are not permitted to travel to Bangkok or the nearby Thai city of Aranyaprathet. Officially, they are not even classified as refugees, a category that would at least bring them the protection of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Instead, Thailand calls them "displaced persons." Said Akira Tsuchiya, second secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Bangkok: "Unless Thai government policy changes, they're stuck there."

FEAR. There are periodic epidemics of diarrhea, pneumonia, dengue fever and typhoid. But the major problem for the residents are psychological, largely a result of overcrowding. "They know a lot of fear, uncertainty and confusion," says Wayne Cartwright, an assistant UNHCR representative for the Central Sector Border Relief Operation. In April, Site II recorded seven suicides, more than in previous months. "People are pressed against each other," said Cartwright. "There is tension, domestic quarrels, anxiety and stress."

Many residents say that they worry most about their children. The Cambodians, an estimated two to four million of whom perished under the Pol Pot regime, now have a high birthrate. But some of the children have body scars, thin hair and other obvious medical problems. "The food is not enough," says Khan Socknet, 12, who has two children, ages 5 and 3. He has been a refugee since he left his village in Cambodia 17 years ago during King Norodom Sihanouk's reign.

Refugee workers among the refugees often feel the work intensely frustrating. While they struggle to make life bearable, they can do nothing to end the suffering. "I'd hate to think that these people will be forgotten. It's up to the politicians now," said Cartwright. In the meantime, Wan Serey and thousands of others—well—and hope—for help from foreign shores. ♦

"Our immigration policy should be directed in a positive sense, with the ultimate objective of enlarging the population of the country."

—Mechanic King, May, 1947

In the current flux over the growing number of illegal immigrants arriving on Canadian shores, a prime minister who echoed MacKenzie

population, too small and too old to maintain its current standard of living through the next century. For many, the answer is simple—a substantial increase in the number of immigrants allowed into the country each year.

Not everyone agrees with that solution. Some experts argue instead for programs to stimulate Canada's aging birthrate. Others warn that there will not be enough jobs for the new arrivals, and that opening the doors to a flood of non-white immigrants would increase racial tensions. Over the years successive federal governments have used a so-called "tap on/tap off" approach, temporarily closing the doors wide to newcomers, and then all but slamming the doors shut when social or political problems surfaced. Immigration levels fluctuated accordingly—from a high of 320,000 in 1961 to a low of 86,000 in 1976. But now demographic experts contend that Ottawa apparently needs a consistent and long-term population strategy for the country, one not based on short-term political considerations.

ALARMING. The demographic statistics are alarming. Canada's population—25,324,064 according to the 1986 census—has been growing at a slightly faster rate than four per cent annually since 1981. With current levels of immigration, the low fertility rate of 1.6 births per woman—well below the rate of 2.1 births needed to maintain population at steady levels—experts predict that the population will begin to decline by about the year 2025, after reaching a high of approximately 30 million. And that decline, many experts say, would mean dramatically slower economic growth.

Other observers warn of profound



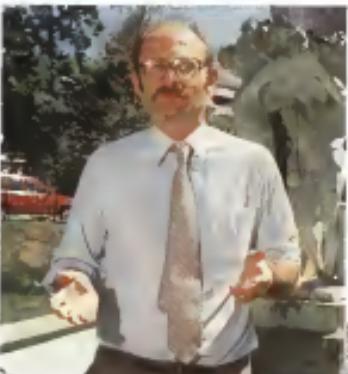
Newborns in nursery: urgent need for population policy

and Canada's aging postwar call for more immigration would certainly be taking a considerable political risk. But while the controversy over refugees rages in Parliament and across the country, a quieter debate is under way among politicians and academics on a potentially more explosive issue. The problem unless swift action is taken, Canada faces the chilling prospect of a rapidly declining and aging

population for Canada's cultural and political sovereignty if its population falls in proportion to that of the United States. Declared Carleton University political scientist Elton Tepper: "All those people who say Canada should pay more attention to cultural sovereignty and political sovereignty in the free trade talks have ignored what we're doing to ourselves by having a lower-than-replacement birthrate." Equally troubling: Canadians over the age of 65 will likely comprise one-quarter of the population by about the same year, up sharply from 10 per cent in 1986, said Tepper. "Fewer and fewer younger people are going to have to do the productive labor to pay the

debt the coming decline in population. The federal government has clearly recognized that fact, but appears reluctant to take the decisive steps required. In a 1986 annual report to Parliament on future immigration levels, which set a target of 315,000 to 325,000 newcomers for 1987, immigration department officials wrote, "It is vital that voluntary time not be lost before the onset of projected population decline." Demographers and nongovernmental groups have urged levels of 300,000 to 350,000 or more immigrants annually by the end of the 1980s, but the government has not committed itself to such high levels.

Officials are now preparing new im-



Mowat: party, region, concern about slower economic growth, an aging population and racial tensions

social support costs for an increasing proportion of the aged.

At the same time, there are few signs that Canada and other Western nations will be able to reverse the trend toward lower birthrates. Campaigns in countries such as France to encourage couples to have more children have had little effect. In fact, says McGill University sociologist Morton Weinfeld, this failure can be explained by resistance among women to assuming a traditional role as childbearers. Deirdre Bourchard, the fertility strategy's reproductive manager, adds: "As a result of the women's movement and the transformation of our society is a result that" demographers have concluded that, if the birthrate remains low, there is no alternative to increased immigrations levels to

population levels for the 1986-1990 period. But it is expected that the 1986 figure—to be approved by cabinet and announced at the end of October—will be no more than 325,000 to 325,000. Indeed, the immigration department's policy development director, Chris Taylor, said last week that accepting numbers substantially higher than 300,000 a year could overtax the country's capacity to integrate new arrivals.

CHANGES. Major changes in policy are unlikely before the end of 1988, when a three-year demographic study commissioned by the health and welfare department is to be completed. The \$2-million study is designed to answer fundamental questions about the long-term implications of changes in the size and makeup of Canada's population—including the effect of immigration on eco-

nomic growth and how higher immigration levels would change the ethnic character of the country.

BONFIELD.

Already, some government officials and academics are visiting overseas about a possible racial backlash if disproportionately higher numbers of non-white immigrants are allowed into the country. In April a Gallup poll showed that only 15 per cent favored reducing them or banning them as they are. Said McGill's Weinfeld: "It's not so much that politicians are racist—but there is the fear of racism, that the Canadian public may be racist." Indeed, the report of the 1985 royal commission on the



—MICHAEL BIRK in Ottawa

Confronting the Red Chamber

Canada's Senate was barely a week into its first sitting when some members of the Red Chamber began complaining that they had nothing to do. It was Nov. 15, 1987—and Liberal Senator David Christie said that the people's unselected representatives might as well take a week's holiday. But Conservative Senator David Macpherson expressed concern about public opinion. According to the minutes of that day, "Mr. Macpherson said the House ought to be careful not to create the impression that its presence was not required." More than a century later, Canada's first and oldest of the unities of the Senate, the York University-founded Banffy-Cook committee on senatorial training, has come back to life. According to the committee's leading historian, told a parliamentary committee last week, "Also on the day after Confederation we have had discussion on reform of the Senate—and with no result."

Last week the possibility of reform loomed larger than at any time in the history of the Senate. On June 3 Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and the 10 senators agreed as part of the March 1986 constitutional accord to try a new method of selecting Senate appointments, at least for an interim period. They are scheduled to meet again next year to discuss further reforms. Public hearings on the proposals began two weeks ago and will continue until Sept. 15.

The hearings took on a special relevance last week as a bitter feud erupted between the Senate and the House of Commons. The Liberal-dominated Senate passed amendments on Aug. 13 that, if allowed to stand, would effectively gut a bill passed by the Conservative majority in the Commons. The bill is designed to give brand-name prescription drug manufacturers better protection from the producers of cheaper generic copies. It was the third time since the Tories came to power in 1984 that the non-elected Senate has tried to thwart the elected Commons. Consensus and Corporate Affairs Minister Harvey Harris told reporters, "The elected body should have the right to have its views prevail."

Indeed, the government vowed last week to approve the Senate amendments and return the original bill to the upper chamber. At that point, senators would have the option of returning or dropping their amendments. Under the Senate proposal,

patent protection for multinationals drug producers would be reduced to four years, as opposed to 10 years in the government bill. At the same time, it would increase the royalties that generic firms pay for the right to make cheaper copies of drugs—to

dit that the legislation would increase the cost of drugs to consumers by hundreds of millions of dollars a year—a view that commands support from both Liberal and New Democratic Party senators.

Parliamentary officials declared



Donald (left) Andre Macpherson unless they compromise, the two houses are headed for world showdown in 40 years

14 per cent from four per cent. Unless the Senate backs down, the bill could die. But Liberal Senator Louis Bonsell, chairman of the Senate committee that drafted the amendments, gave no indication that he was ready to yield to the government. Said Bonsell: "We're not backing down and we haven't lost any resolve. We're going all the way."

The outcome of the battle could go well beyond drug legislation. Last week US officials declared that the free trade negotiations with Canada could falter unless Ottawa guaranteed better patent protection for multinationals drug producers. The Conservative government, however, denies that its bill represents a concession to US pressure. Instead, it maintains that the patent protection is necessary if Canada is ever to win a large chunk of the millions of dollars in research and development now spent by drug producers in other countries. But Liberal senators pre-

dict that unless the Commons and the Senate reached a compromise, they were heading for their world showdown in 40 years. The only way out of the impasse would be for the two houses to convene what is known as a free conference, in which three or more representatives of each chamber would negotiate a compromise. The conference has not been used since 1947, when the two chambers disagreed over Criminal Code legislation. Andre, however, said that he had no desire to enter a conference and he urged Allan Macpherson, the former senior cabinet minister who is now Liberal leader in the Senate, to change his mind. Andre pointedly added, "Allan Macpherson is no longer deputy prime minister."

For his part, Commons Speaker Jim Flaherty was sitting patiently. He announced aides to brief him on the rare free conference procedure, but he found few who were knowledgeable on the subject. Said one

highly placed Commons official: "There are a lot of people working in the clerk's office trying to get this straightened out."

In the search for precedents, some politicians were even consulting the 1958 thesis of a University of British Columbia political science student named John Turner. The Liberal leader earned his honors degree with a two-volume study of the workings of the Senate. He concluded his effort by

her can easily hamper government bills because there are only 31 Conservatives in the chamber (five are Independents, one is an independent Liberal, and two seats are vacant).

At one point during the controversy over the borrowing bill, Mulroney raised the possibility of abolishing the Senate. Instead, in the March 1986 accord, he struck a deal with the premiers under which the Prime Minister would consult provincial governments before appointing senators. A constitutional conference is to be held next year to find permanent ways of revamping the upper chamber. Among the key proposals to be discussed will be the Alberta government's drive for a so-called Triple E Senate—a body that would be elected, contain equal numbers from each province and thus be more reflective.

The Senate's Triple E Senate proposal has drawn derision, mixed reactions, and criticism last week before the parliamentary committee holding public hearings in the House. Senator Conservative leader and Nova Scotia premier Robert Stanfield endorsed the proposal for provincial governors as Senate appointments. Said Stanfield: "After all, the Senate was intended to be a forum that would consider regional concerns." But as earlier consensus waned, native speaker Eugene Fournier, condemned the proposal. One of the country's leading constitutional experts, Fournier said that Canada would be stuck with the interim option for making Senate appointments because unanimous consent of all the provinces would be needed before further changes could be made. The chances of achieving such consent, he said, were "minuscule."

Under the current system, being appointed to the Senate has often been likened to winning a lottery. Senators draw an annual salary of \$57,000 and have an expense allowance of \$30,000. They receive generous pension benefits and, unlike MPs, cannot be removed until the compulsory retirement age of 75. As Liberal Senator David Stoddard from Saskatchewan noted: "I can't go down because I've got a lifetime pension—almost I've got until I'm 75 or dead, whichever comes first."

The quality of Senate appointments, and the chamber's ability to frustrate the will of elected politicians, has troubled Canadians for decades. That concern was evident even in 1987 when Senator Macpherson and that the upper chamber should attempt to give itself "a firm place in the confidence of the country." More than a century later, Canada's politicians are still trying to achieve that elusive goal.

—PAUL GORELL in Ottawa

Turner's troubles

The parliamentary agenda was crowded with issues of national concern. But in the House of Commons recessed last week for an emergency session, Liberal Leader John Turner had more on his mind than the budget, legislation and drug patient laws. At stake was Turner's principal secretary and close friend, Doug Richardson, removed from his post. Turner accepted the resignation of Sharon Schubler, the party's national campaign director since last April. Schubler said that she wanted to start the long fall time instead. Then the federal public service, run by Gailleau and run by Angus Reid Associates Inc., confirmed that the Liberals' revenue review plan will be shelved. The New Democrats' fiscal plan also indicated that the Liberals would be in first place of former MP Jean Chretien led the party instead of Turner. Reid's lead pollster, Doug, Turner is presently one of the major obstacles to increased Liberal support."

Many disgruntled Liberals blame the party's standing on confusion within Turner's office—and what they consider to be Turner's own inability to take charge of the party. Much of the criticism of Turner's office was aimed at Richardson, a Saskatchewan lawyer and former Liberal candidate who was regarded as firmly loyal to Turner. Richardson's resignation is far the best," said one Liberal. "Doug was a sugar guy but he didn't have the political nous to do the job." Officials close to Richardson said that he was tired of bickering among Turner's staff and frustrated that his advice was not being accepted. Some reports said that Richardson left partly because of policy differences with Turner. Richardson himself said only that, "if there were differences between the leader and myself, those remain confidential. But I continue to support John Turner as the best person to lead this party."

Senior Liberals said that more people will likely follow Richardson's lead, including Michele Tremblay, an adviser for Quebec affairs, and policy adviser Charles Boisjoly. As for Turner, the odds are that the Liberal leader believes he can survive his current problems and that a revitalized office will put the party back in touch with the sole "Anybody who says that Turner is going to resign is whistling Dixie. It's just not going to happen."

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa

Battles on the waterfront

During the campaign for the 1972 federal election, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau made an unusual pledge to the voters of Toronto. He declared, would assemble a 96-acre parcel of decaying downtown real estate to enable city planners to

John Sewell, who served as a reformist mayor of Toronto from 1976 to 1980. "Toronto city hall is in a place where developers get what they want."

On the surface, Harbourfront is a problem that other cities might envy. With nearly \$136 million in federal

funding, federal authorities decided in April to slip their own freeze on Harbourfront construction until the completion of a review of the activities of Harbourfront Corp., the Crown agency in charge of the project.

Central among Harbourfront's problems partly on a lack of supervision by state or federal officials, as well as on decisions made nearly a decade ago, when the original plan for a waterfront park evolved into a more complex mixed-use vision. As well, Harbourfront Corp. was ordered to become self-financing by 1987, a requirement critics charge that forced the corporation to aggressively lease building rights to commercial developers. Now, some critics say that they fear the same kinds of planning errors could be repeated in the major development projects planned for Toronto.

City council's ultimate decision in Ottawa will require that Harbourfront impose new rights or otherwise heighten limitations on future buildings and immediately transfer ownership of 16 acres of existing parkland—as proof of Ottawa's good faith. In effect, city council has dumped the issue into the lap of Multiculturalism Minister David Crombie, another former mayor of Toronto (1979-1980), who is principal adviser to the federal cabinet on Harbourfront. Mr. Crombie told *Maclean's* that Ottawa is unlikely to respond to Toronto's demands until next month.

Despite that, the project's fate underlines the continuing concern last summer over as a result of the construction of three highrise condominium towers that loom starkly above a waterfront expanse. Demanded by critics as unsightly, the buildings focused attention on other Harbourfront anomalies—lacking alleged sweetheart deals for favored developers and cast doubt on some of the project's basic goals. Although Harbourfront has a mandate to provide accommodation for low- and middle-income earners, speculation in waterfront real estate doubled the price of some condominiums to more than \$100,000 from \$50,000 in a three-year period. Priced with mounting ear-



Harbourfront highrises. *Explorers* (below) You much is being done too fast

ful a long-standing vision for an expanse of parkland along the city's waterfront. Since then, the highrise buildings and only 17 acres of park have emerged on the site, and Harbourfront—as the project is called—has become the focus of a complex political battle in Canada's largest urban area. In an effort to forestall a solution, Toronto city council last week voted 21 to 6 to end an six-month-old freeze on Harbourfront construction, overriding that Ottawa imposed last year height and density restrictions on Harbourfront buildings and makes a start on fulfilling Toronto's demand for 40 acres of waterfront parkland.

That could mean that federal officials will now have to handle Toronto's demands—or face a possible legal action over the site building projects stalled by the dispute. The debate echoed the battle cry of the urban political warfare that gripped Toronto in the 1970s, when a broadly based residents' movement struggled successfully to preserve downtown neighborhoods from commercial redevelopment. Now, with fast-growing Toronto simultaneously experiencing a building boom and a critical shortage of affordable housing, critics claim that developers may once more be gaining the upper hand. Sud-



—MARK NICHOLS with SHERRI AIRENSHEAD and ANNE WHITFIELD in Toronto

Welcome to The Words and Works of... **CanadianArt**

An Invitation to Browse...

Take a guided tour of the fascinating world of visual arts. Enjoy master-works from the traditional to the avant-garde—all placed in perspective by vivid portraits of the people behind the arts. Explore sculptor Evan Penny's craft.... painter Alex Colville's studio.... architect Frank Gehry's thoughts as he sits at artistic conventions. Meet the dealers, collectors, em-

tors and more. They're waiting for you in each issue of *Canadian Art*. Be sure to join them!

A Private Showing

Right now, you can enjoy a full year's subscription—four vibrant issues, home-delivered—for just \$36. That's \$4 off the cover price! Sign up for a guided tour of the most exciting art gallery in Canada. Don't delay. Complete and mail the order form below now!

1. "Explorers" a watercolor of canoe humorists working on their dugout. Oil. Keeper of Natural History

2. "The Inquiry" by Alan Hendry. Acrylic on canvas. 36 x 48 in.

3. "Mars of War" by Frank Gehry. Acrylic on canvas. 48 x 60 in.

4. "Kings of the Forest" by Alex Colville. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

5. "Twin Snake Heads" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

6. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

7. "The Last Supper" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

8. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

9. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

10. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

11. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

12. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

13. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

14. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

15. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

16. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

17. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

18. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

19. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

20. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

21. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

22. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

23. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

24. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

25. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

26. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

27. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

28. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

29. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

30. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

31. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

32. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

33. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

34. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

35. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

36. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

37. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

38. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

39. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

40. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

41. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

42. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

43. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

44. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

45. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

46. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

47. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

48. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

49. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

50. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

51. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

52. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

53. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

54. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

55. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

56. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

57. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

58. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

59. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

60. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

61. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

62. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

63. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

64. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

65. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

66. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

67. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

68. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

69. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

70. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

71. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

72. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

73. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

74. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

75. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

76. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

77. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

78. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

79. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

80. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

81. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

82. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

83. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

84. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

85. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

86. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

87. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

88. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

89. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

90. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

91. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

92. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

93. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

94. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

95. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

96. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

97. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

98. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

99. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

100. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

101. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

102. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

103. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

104. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

105. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

106. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

107. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

108. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

109. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

110. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

111. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

112. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

113. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

114. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

115. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

116. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

117. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

118. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

119. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

120. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

121. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

122. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

123. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

124. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

125. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

126. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

127. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

128. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

129. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

130. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

131. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

132. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

133. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

134. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

135. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

136. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

137. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

138. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

139. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

140. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

141. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

142. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

143. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

144. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

145. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

146. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

147. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

148. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

149. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

150. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

151. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

152. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

153. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

154. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

155. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

156. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

157. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

158. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

159. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

160. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

161. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

162. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

163. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

164. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

165. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

166. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

167. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

168. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

169. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

170. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

171. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

172. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

173. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

174. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

175. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

176. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

177. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

178. "The Great Seal" by Mark Nichols. Oil on canvas. 30 x 40 in.

179.

Apartheid and diplomacy

There had been every indication that the meeting between External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and South Africa's Foreign Minister Roelf Botha in Pretoria last week would be both brief and confessional. Instead, the encounter lasted an hour longer than the scheduled time of 30 minutes. And when the two ministers emerged from Botha's office in the pillarsed elegance of Pretoria's Union Building into the early dark of the South African winter, their mood seemed surprisingly relaxed. But Botha made it clear that the meeting had done nothing to shake apartheid, the South African system that denies political rights to its 20 million native blacks and concentrates power in the hands of five million whites. Indeed, securing Canada's interests in South Africa affairs, Botha declared, "I told Mr. Clark we are not prepared to negotiate."

For Clark, it was the last in a series of tough and dismissive gestures last week, indicating that white South Africans were far from contemplating concessions to his anti-apartheid policies. Only the day before, a pro-government newspaper, the *Johannesburg Citizen*, had set the tone in a personal attack on his visit, telling him to "get lost." At the same time, South Africa's President Pieter Botha delivered his own warning against what he called foreign "interference," adding in a speech that he might restrict the movement of foreign diplomats who appear to challenge apartheid. Still, the meeting in Pretoria was a critical element in a plan intended to provide fresh direction for Canada's faltering diplomatic drive to end apartheid.

Economic sanctions against South Africa, approved last year at Canada's urging by a majority of Commonwealth leaders, have been unevenly applied. Ottawa is now expected to propose new initiatives against apartheid when it hosts two international summits later this year. Next month Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is scheduled to set up a committee of international gathering

of francophone nations in Quebec City, and in October he plans to give the same role at a meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Vancouver. It was an expert search for ways to maximize at least the appearance of movement in Canada's anti-apartheid campaign—the cornerstone of Canadian diplomacy in Africa—that Clark last week wanted to discuss—but Clark just went for a 15-hour visit to Pretoria. And when the two ministers emerged from Botha's office in the pillarsed elegance of Pretoria's Union Building into the early dark of the South African winter, their mood seemed surprisingly relaxed. But Botha made it clear that the meeting had done nothing to shake apartheid, the South African system that denies political rights to its 20 million native blacks and concentrates power in the hands of five million whites. Indeed, securing Canada's interests in South Africa affairs, Botha declared, "I told Mr. Clark we are not prepared to negotiate."

For Clark, it was the last in a series of tough and dismissive gestures last week, indicating that white South Africans were far from contemplating concessions to his anti-apartheid policies. Only the day before, a pro-government newspaper, the *Johannesburg Citizen*, had set the tone in a personal attack on his visit, telling him to "get lost." At the same time, South Africa's President Pieter Botha delivered his own warning against what he called foreign "interference," adding in a speech that he might restrict the movement of foreign diplomats who appear to challenge apartheid. Still, the meeting in Pretoria was a critical element in a plan intended to provide fresh direction for Canada's faltering diplomatic drive to end apartheid.

Economic sanctions against South Africa, approved last year at Canada's urging by a majority of Commonwealth leaders, have been unevenly applied. Ottawa is now expected to propose new initiatives against apartheid when it hosts two international summits later this year. Next month Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is scheduled to set up a committee of international gathering

Mulroney fired the campaign's opening salvo in a speech to the United Nations in October, 1985. The Prime Minister committed to impose with economic measures a possibly levels of diplomatic restrictions on South Africa. Then, in August, 1986, he led a group of other Commonwealth heads of state in an attempt to persuade British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to impose sweeping sanctions against South Africa. The attempt failed, but at its wake Canada and most other Commonwealth nations banned imports of South African coal, metals and agricultural goods.



Clark and 'Vet' Botha in Pretoria: a pessimistic assessment that was a discouraging outcome

was not ready to speed up the process of reform, in which the government has abolished some discriminatory laws but continues to deny political power to the black majority. Said Botha, "I told him we had gone as far as we can." Earlier in the day Clark had met Allie Boesel, leader of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, who noted what he called the "unreal reality" of South Africa and Boesel, a mixed-race clergyman. "All of the avenues of negotiation that have been closed down, have been minimized."

For Clark, Boesel's pessimistic assessment was a disengaging outcome to the two years of maneuvering to mobilize opposition to apartheid. Prime Minister

some South African products, notably clothing, had tripled in the past year. Several times last week Clark declared that Canada was ready to consider further economic and diplomatic sanctions against Pretoria. But previously he had argued that the choices are limited. One senior foreign policy adviser commented: "The trouble we have with South Africa is it's biggest east. The sanction game has gone about as far as it can. So what else do you do?"

Meanwhile, the atmosphere surrounding Canada's South African policy at times bordered on the bizarre last week. Even as Clark prepared for his meeting with Botha, a delegation of Canadian Indians, visiting at South African government expense, accused Canada of failing to treat its own aboriginal minority fairly. In a remark clearly aimed at Clark and Mulroney, Gerald Williams, a former chief of Saskatchewan's Red Phantoms band, said, "Instead of going around the world solving its problems, let them clean up their own back-

yard." The accident led Botha to accuse Canada of "racist attitudes toward Indians as well." Clark, meeting with Botha was backed by the chairman of a shadowy proposal by Conservative "Benevolent" Mr. David Blocker, who urged that Canada and other Western nations send a military force to "take over" Mozambique and assume ownership of the economy in other southern African nations, in order to isolate South Africa.

As well, Clark was unable to find a consensus during his stopovers in black African capitals on his way to Pretoria. In Addis Ababa, Ivory Coast President Félix Houphouët-Boigny told Clark that he did not favor further sanctions against South Africa, and he urged Canada to maintain diplomatic relations with Pretoria. In the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Clark received different advice from President Kenneth Kaunda and exiled leader of the African National Congress (ANC), the outlawed black South African organization resisting apartheid. Kaunda told Clark to press ahead

with additional sanctions, while ANC military general Alfred Nzo advised Canada to break off all ties with South Africa.

Still, Clark and Mulroney will have to decide as policy by the Sept. 2 opening of the francophone conference. Whether in its shape, their approach is certain to provoke objections. But during last week's stop in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, Clark may have indicated his preferred direction, less emphasis on economic sanctions and more help for the beleaguered frontline states bordering South Africa. Clark invited Mozambique, not a Commonwealth member, to send an observer to the association's Vancouver summit in October. And although he refused to commit Canada to increasing sanctions against South Africa, Clark did sign an aid package that will deliver old-world \$15 million to Mozambique's war- and drought-torn people.

—CHRIS WOOD with HEATH MACKENZIE in Ottawa and CHIEF EKIZILE in Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICA

A strike at a nation's heart

When a quarter of a million black miners went on strike last week at some of South Africa's richest gold and coal mines, the action struck directly at the heart of the country's racially divided economy. Estimates of the extent of the strike by members of the National Union of Mineworkers (num) varied. The union claimed that 350,000 miners at 60 mines and allied companies were off the job, but spokesmen for the Chamber of Mines, an employers' group, insisted that the strike involved only 200,000 workers at 20 of their 99 mines. But there was no question about the naked wage disparity at the centre of the dispute: on average, black miners earn between \$116 and \$225 (Cdn.) a month, only one-fifth of the amount that white miners earn. Equity clear was that—by either side's estimate—the strike represented a major industrial move for white-led South Africa's increasingly militant miners.

The strike unleashed its strike on Aug. 20 to support demands for wage increases—30 per cent—and for danger pay for miners, hundreds of whom die each year in accidents. For its part, the chamber of Mines



Miners at Kromme: a new high-water mark for the miners' strike unions

and that it would not increase miners' grants to industry if improved black miners' pay by up to \$3 per cent. At stake, however, was far more than the living standard of 550,000 black miners. The country relies on gold and coal exports for more than 60 per cent of its foreign exchange. And for decades, the mines have relied on cheap black labour to maximize profits. As a result, last week's strike, the most extensive since black workers won the right to form unions in 1979, took on a distinctly political edge. Declared ANC spokesman Marcel Golding: "We are free to be reckoned with."

Confronted with losses from inter-

rupted gold production of about \$50 million a day, authorities reacted quickly. By midweek most mines, ringed with armed security men and police, resembled military installations. And when one miner who had continued working was strangled with a clothes hanger, police arrested 25 union leaders on charges of conspiracy to commit murder.

As the week ended, violent clashes between miners and security forces left at least 220 people injured. And with no resolution to the dispute in sight, South Africa's young labour movement had clearly shown its ability to face political—as well as physical—muscle. ♦

Time bombs in the ocean

The American-owned, Panamanian-registered superanker Texaco Caribbean took on a full load of crude oil last week at Iran's Larak Island terminal to the southern end of the Persian Gulf. Then half a day's sail away and 12 miles off the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah in the Gulf of Oman, the 294,000-ton ship struck a mine—at the very site where dozens of reefed Iranian tankers had been sunk by the 300-ton Iranian mine which the Iranian used U.S. naval inspection. The blast ripped a 15-foot hole in the tanker's port side, opening enormous slicks of black crude into the sea. Later, sailors spotted at least four more mines bobbing among the tankers outside the crowded port. There was widespread surprise that Iran had placed the mines to assault the U.S. fleet of Fujairah. Some of those mines were anchored to the seafloor, although the one that struck the Texaco Caribbean may have been drifting. But, said a Western military source in the region, "the chances of it drifting there by accident [against the current] are one in a million."

The presence of mines in the Gulf of Oman signalled a dangerous new escalation in the so-called "tanker war," in which shipping on both sides of the Iran-Iraq conflict has undergone attacks. In the Persian Gulf—which is linked to the Gulf of Oman by the narrow Strait of Hormuz—mines have plagued international shipping for several weeks. On the first U.S.-escorted convoy of refugees Kuwaiti ships through the Gulf last week, the supertanker Bridgenor struck a mine about 100 miles southeast of Kuwait. And last week the second convoy was delayed for 28 hours off the coast of Bahrain when a mine was seen in its path. The ships were able to proceed safely to Kuwait only after the U.S. navy turned an offshore supply vessel into a makeshift mine hunter at the head of the convoy.

The blast that damaged the Texaco Caribbean in the Gulf of Oman—thought to be a safe haven until last week—produced swift international reprimands. The following day both Britain and France reversed previous policy and announced their intention to send reinforcements to the region. Said British Defense Minister George Younger, "Yesterday put a very different complexion on the issue."

The Texaco Caribbean incident came just two days after reports of the first clash between U.S. and Iranian forces

in the skies over the Persian Gulf. According to White House and defense department officials, a U.S. Navy jet fired two missiles at an Iranian F-4 fighter-bomber that had ignored repeated warnings to stay clear of a U.S. patrol plane in the area. The Ira-

nians attacked oil refineries at Tehran in northern Iran and five other sites in central and southern regions of the country. Baghdad vowed to continue the attacks until Tehran accepts a United Nations Security Council resolution—passed unanimously on July 30—that calls for a ceasefire in the seven-year-old war.

In response, Tehran warned that it would retaliate against shipping in the Persian Gulf if the Iraqi strikes con-



Damaged supertanker in Gulf of Oman: a new and dangerous escalation in the war

tinued. As well, Iranian officials not only denied responsibility for the mines in the Gulf of Oman but accused the Americans—or their agents—of placing them in a bid to strengthen sanctions. The Iraqis also condemned the growing Western naval presence.

In answering the British decision to send four frigates to the region, Younger said that the ships would remain under British command and would "accompany" British merchant shipping only. Privately, British officials said that they did not want to be seen as endorsing President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policy, which they regard as reckless. Still, opposition Labour spokesman Donald Anderson called the decision a "grave and alarming development." said Anderson.

"The danger is that we shall be sucked deeper and deeper into a conflict we cannot resolve. At worst's end, another mine destroyed the supply vessel Arctic Star, near Fujairah, leaving one crewman dead, five injured and five missing, that seemed all too likely

to happen."

—ANDREW BILSKI with ROBB LAWRENCE in London and correspondents report



Mine in Gulf of Oman: reperussions

Bigger is not always better. With one exception.



This one. The Mitsubishi OK-3551C is the world's first 37-inch cathode ray picture tube.

It's almost impossible to miss. Yet everyone did, until Mitsubishi created the technology.

Where lesser colour TVs cut corners, this new full square picture eliminates them. Completely. Not only is this picture far bigger than anything else, but it also appears to be. Wait till you see it.

No matter how you figure it, the Mitsubishi OK-3551C gives you 80% more viewing area than the once-largest 26-inch set.

That alone makes it worth looking into. But there's more. Big picture demands big

sound, right? So this stunning set comes with full multi-channel television stereo built right in.

Gives you a choice of 4 switchable wide range speakers (in the top panel) or 4 woofers and tweeters (in the base).

At this performance level you obviously hold high expectations for features. Best

assured. The picture is resolved and sharpened through a comb filter. The functions (45 in all) are controlled by wireless remote. Colour, tint and brightness settings are displayed on screen.

And a list of further features would require several more paragraphs.

Sure you can sit around and wait for the others to catch up. Or you can see for yourself why paying a little more for a Mitsubishi gives you a lot more colour TV.

The world's largest colour TV, in fact.

Here. And now. Today.

MITSUBISHI

Solving the mysteries of technology.

The scandal that Reagan cannot kill

Less than 24 hours after President Ronald Reagan went on television last week and tried to exonerate the Iran-contra affair to history, he narrowly avoided disaster in California when a small private plane flew within 150 feet of his helicopter. His TV address was the first time he talked to the press since his administration has been hit. Although Reagan assumed blame for the covert arms program, his rapidly delivered 16-minute speech left many key questions unanswered. And, in contrast to the often-startling testimony by Secretary of State George Shultz and fired National Security Council aide Lt.-Col. Oliver North before the joint congressional committee exploring the affair, the former actor's performance was flat. Said conservative fund-raiser Richard Viguerie: "He should have had Ollie North write his speech, but instead he's on the defensive and his supporters are discouraged and losing heart. It was bland, bland, bland, boring."

Despite three months of televised testimony before the committee, little is known about Reagan's motivations and actions at the time when his administration embarked on an arm-to-the-stages swap with Iran, which evolved into a funding program for the U.S.-based army attempting to overthrow Nicaragua's government. Last week, Reagan again denied knowledge of the contra funding and blamed his minions for the dealings with Iran. Said Reagan: "Let me just repeat with the hostages outside this area where it didn't belong. The image, the reality, of Americans in chains, deprived of their freedom and families or far from home, haunts my thoughts."

Although the speech was Reagan's first attempt to end with the congressional hearings, which often draw the public, he made only one reference to the hundreds of hours of testimony former national security adviser James Poterfield had testified that he had sat behind Reagan that profit from the Iranian arms sales were being diverted to the

Nicaraguan contras because he wanted to protect him from political attack should the cover-up plan leak out. At the time of the diversion, Congress had banned direct or indirect aid to the contras. Reagan said that Poterfield was trying to leave him in the dark about the President. "The buck does not stop with Adm. [Admiral] Poterfield, as he stated in his testimony. It stops with me."

Reagan's failure to address the question of backtracking by his staff may have influenced an ABC News overnight

budget. But he attacked a amendment the offer will stand only if Congress votes an amendment to the constitutional requiring a balanced budget every year. Democrats sharply pointed out that a similar amendment in 1984 failed to gain enough support. Republican Senator of the Senate Declared House Majority Leader Thomas Harkin: "If the President really wants to address the budget, we're willing to do it. But talk about a constitutional amendment is just a part of it."

Reagan also faces a tough struggle on two other goals outlined in his speech. For one thing, many senators have already said that the President's Supreme Court nominee, Robert Bork—a controversial, right-wing judge—will endure an extensive interrogation at confirmation hearings this fall. For another, although Reagan welcomed a proposed Central American peace plan reached earlier this month in Guatemala, he also pledged not to abandon the contras. But the current U.S. aid program to the rebel troops runs out at the end of September. Reagan is reported to ask Congress for an additional \$200 million after his vacation. That request will meet strong congressional resistance.

During the hearings on Aug. 18, as the president left his helicopter to carry Reagan from Los Angeles to his mountain ranch near Santa Barbara, the helicopter pilot told radio station, and no one else on board was immediately aware of the incident. Secret service agents questioned the pilot of the single-engine Cessna, Peter Archer, but later released him, and a spokesman said that there was "an absence of criminal intent." But unlike that incident, the Iran-contra affair will not go away. Indeed, another congressional investigation by special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh and the release of the congressional committee's findings this fall will both keep the scandal swirling around Reagan. Said Ernest May, a Harvard University historian: "It will be with him until the day he leaves office."

—SAM NIEHLS in Washington



Reagan during speech, less forthcoming than the wine he drinks with class

telephone poll in which only 46 per cent said that they were satisfied with his explanations. But 60 per cent of the 312 people polled maintained that Reagan knew about the diversion of funds to the contras. The most heartening development for the President, so far over and that the affair should be put into the past.

Almost two-thirds of Reagan's supporters are away from the scandal and drift with his plans for the remaining 27 months of his presidency. But, with the possible exception of an agreement to designate anti-communist agents within the Soviet Union, they observe an expressed hope of success for Reagan's goals. In an attempt to break the budget stalemate between the White House and Congress, Reagan offered to open every spending item to negotiation—including the once-sacred military

budget. But he attacked a amendment the offer will stand only if Congress votes an amendment to the constitutional requiring a balanced budget every year. Democrats sharply pointed out that a similar amendment in 1984 failed to gain enough support. Republican Senator of the Senate Declared House Majority Leader Thomas Harkin: "If the President really wants to address the budget, we're willing to do it. But talk about a constitutional amendment is just a part of it."

—SAM NIEHLS in Washington

it's currently be you, Charles!

COURVOISIER

Le Cognac de Napoleon

LE COGNAC DES COGNACS

around a trademark of automotive beauty that, once seen, will be indelibly etched in your mind. But there's more to these new auto models than meets even the most discerning eye.

There is an intangible, the subtle elegance of form that is so classic, only Jaguar® has. There are notable refinements. The silhouette is more seductively sleek. Take a bold, jagged brush stroke; the hood line sweeps gracefully, dramatically lower. A ground-effect air dam covers the protruding lower jet, while the rear deck flares ever so sedately upward. Even when standing still, the new XJ6 and Sovereign sedans appear in fluid motion. Without question, Jaguar designers have

To begin with, they are the most driven, most rigorously tested, most refined sedans ever introduced to the world by Jaguar. For over seven years, they were test driven in excess of eight million kilometers, much of it through some of the toughest terrain and climate conditions that planet has to offer. From the neverless searing heat of the Australian outback, to the snow-chilling cold of our northern Canadian wastes, the new XJ6 and Sovereign sedans proved their mettle and did full justice to their proud heritage.

But the proof of any automobile's worth is in the driving. Command one over the most unforgiving road you know. The test proves it's like 24 valve aluminum alloy engine quickly and quietly responds, yielding up its generous reserves of pure power. The 2F 4-speed automatic transmission shifts with alacrity smoothness. A simple movement of the wrist allows you to leave the automatic mode and enjoy the full performance potential of the engine with Jaguar's patented J-gear shifter. Effortless and exhilarating, the J-gear manual shifter

offers an added dimension to the driving experience.

Handling is precise. Jaguar's fully independent, computer-regulated suspension system, with patented "pedestal" technology, effectively tunes out road imperfections, leveling the most irregular surfaces. Anti-dive, anti-squat and anti-lift suspension design features also provide safe stability while braking and accelerating. A sophisticated anti-lock braking system (ABS) with

anti-control, greatly reduces skid potential, with wheel opposing wheels are positioned in different road surfaces. Power-assisted rack and pinion steering provides exemplary all-season handling control. But, as you could rightly expect, these new Jaguars offer more than tantalizing performance.

Within the driver and passenger compartment, you will discover a perfect blend of timeless jaguar virtues and advanced jaguar electronic systems. Hand-polished, hand-welded veneers and the distinctive resin-coated wood paneling clearly evidence the attention paid to traditional jaguar elegance. Advanced electronics include a newly refined onboard trip computer for communication of on-road information, and a central locking system that also closes the sun roof and all windows.

The driver's cockpit also presents a uniquely effective combination of traditional instrumentation and multi-system data via a digital display technology. Vehicle operation information is constantly monitored by multiple on-board microprocessors. This information is fed to a unique Vehicle Condition Monitor (VCM), making precise diagnostic driver support data available for your ready assessment.

Electronic creature-comfort amenities also abound. Among them are a concert-quality, six-speaker stereo/microphone sound

system, automatic climate control, and eight-position power adjustable heated front seats.

From their richly elegant lines, to their magnificently memories and world-proven performance, the new Jaguar XJ6 and Sovereign sedans are reassuring proof that pure craftsmanship and advanced technology need not be mutually exclusive.

For more information, contact your nearest dealer or send your business card to: Jaguar Canada Inc., 1001 Lake Shore Road, Etobicoke, Ontario M9T 4H3.



JAGUAR
A MUSEUM OF ART AND MACHINE

The Shopper's Gallery



From the same technology which insulated man in outer space comes a new type of garment...
SUPERJACKET II

The Action Jacket for people on the go!

You are invited to test wear it free for 15 days.

THE SUPERJACKET II miracle lining is the same type of material that was developed for the space program. It keeps body heat in, cold out — without bulk or weight. You'll love the fantastic freedom you'll find when you toss on this smart-looking, versatile jacket to run the store, play a game of golf, and a whipping on a fishing trip — or just putting on your coat in the middle of a blizzard! It's light in weight so you won't believe how toasty warm it keeps you — even when the temperature plummets!

You no longer need a wardrobe full of jackets for different seasons. The Superjacket II takes you through all of them — spring, summer, fall and even winter — in absolute warmth, comfort and style. It's the one jacket you'll need for sport and leisure — the one you'll take along on trips, when you're not sure what the weather will be like — and the Superjacket II folds compactly — takes up just a smidgen of your suitcase.

What's more, it's 100% water-repellent, so you can wear it in rain, snow, sleet, fog — a texture that won't wash out no matter how many times you wash it in the washing machine and dryer. And because it's washable, think of all the money you'll save in cleaning bills.

Great for all outdoor activities

You'll wear it walking, riding, bicycling, golfing, running, jogging, swimming, even sailing — whatever you do that takes you outdoors.

WEAR THE SUPERJACKET II FREE FOR 15 DAYS WITH NO OBLIGATION TO BUY ONLY \$39.95 PLUS \$3.00 SHIPPING & HANDLING

15 DAY FREE EXAMINATION

The Shopper's Gallery,
777 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1E6

Mon-Fri 9am-5pm

Sat 10am-5pm

Sun 12pm-5pm

Or 1-800-463-4636

Capital developments

Among his advisors within the Toronto financial community, Paul Reichmann is known as "Mr. R" or simply "the man." He is also recognized as the entrepreneurial genius behind the phenomenal success of Olympia & York Developments Ltd. (O&Y), the world's largest real estate enterprise which he runs with brothers Albert and Ralph. Over the past two years Paul Reichmann has masterminded two multi-billion-dollar megadeals—the takeovers of Gulf Canada Ltd. in 1985 and Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. in 1986. During the past month the Reichmanns have completed two deals that reflect their status as world-class entrepreneurs. First they took over London's faltering \$5.5-billion Canary Wharf project, Europe's largest real estate development. And a \$317.5-million share offering in newly reorganized Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. created a stampede among domestic and foreign investors.

The Canary Wharf deal and the Gulf share offering would clearly ease any lingering doubts about the health of the Reichmann empire as a result of the Gulf and Hiram Walker takeovers. The debts that these two acquisitions—worth about \$6 billion—created have been almost totally eliminated, according to some sources. And in a breakfast meeting with selected members of the British press last month, Paul Reichmann revealed that O&Y has the resources to finance the Canary Wharf project internally. Moreover, the Gulf share offering revealed that international investors remain enamored of the Reichmanns. Although 35 million shares were available, investment firms handling the issue received orders for 45 million shares. The brothers have also completed a major restructuring of Gulf Canada designed to enhance the value of the company and the various assets that it controls.

Despite their rise to the top of the Canadian business community, the brothers—Albert, 38, Paul, 46, and



Battersea Park project: Paul Reichmann (top), Albert Reichmann, multi-billion-dollar megadeals

Ralph, 38—remain enigmatic figures who cherish their privacy. They avoid publicity and the press—unless contacted with their plans. The Reichmanns have never revealed their personal worth or the value of their real estate and natural resource empire. The family's vast holdings are controlled by O&Y Developments, which is a private company and as a result does not have an obligation to disclose its asset values, revenues, profits or debts.

Likewise, the brothers do not have to reveal their long-range goals or objectives. But most observers conclude that the Reichmanns are attempting to build a durable company by investing their time and earnings in natural resource companies. Said Andrew Barlow, a Toronto investment manager and family friend: "I think they will eventually be diversified and at the same time exploit the opportunities in the real estate sector."

The Reichmann family originated in

Hungary but emigrated to Vienna, then Paris, and finally Tangier, Morocco during the tumultuous decade prior to 1960. In 1966 the family moved to Toronto and launched a tile importing business, which eventually fed them into real estate. Currently, O&Y controls as estimated 30 million square feet of office space in major cities across North America, including Dallas, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco. One of their landmarks is the 35-story First Canadian Place in downtown Toronto, which contains the executive offices of the Bank of Montreal.

Another Reichmann landmark, the World Financial Centre is lower Manhattan, in nearing completion. In 1981 a New York state agency selected the firm over a dozen other top bidders to develop the so-called Battersea Park City site. Last week tenants were moving into the fourth and final office-square-foot complex, although the

project will not be officially complete until next spring. The Reichmanns have signed up a number of prestigious tenants, including American Express Co. and Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and eventually about 30,000 people will work in the four towers, which range from 29 to 53 stories.

The brothers also own another 11 buildings in New York. Indeed, since 1984 they have been the largest private owners of office space in the city, now holding 20 million square feet in New York. Their portfolio still includes some of the earliest buildings that they purchased in 1977 for \$426 million when the city was in the midst of a severe economic downturn. That transaction, later described by real estate experts as "the deal of the century," firmly established the brothers' reputation as shrewd and daring operators.

Earlier this year, O&Y announced another project that will alter the face of New York. The company has reached an agreement with Gulf and Western Industries Inc., owner of Madison Square Garden, to build a new 32,000-seat arena, several blocks from the existing building. Then O&Y will erect 4.5 million square feet of office space on the present Garden site. "The project is still at a very early stage," said O&Y's New York spokesman Peter Rosenthal. "It is far too early to talk about costs or completion dates."

For the time being, Canary Wharf is the major Reichmann project. It was originally conceived in 1984 by American developer G. Ware Tinsley, who lined up a consortium of U.S. and Swiss investors to finance the undertaking. He planned to build 4.8 million square feet of office space, 500,000 square feet of retail space and two 400-room hotels on 72 acres of abandoned dockland in East London. The 36.3-million project, consisting of 54 buildings, will provide office space for 50,000 workers. It is expected to be completed in seven years.

Construction was originally expected to begin in February, 1985, but the project suffered serious problems. Two major financial backers, Morgan Stanley International and Credit Suisse First Boston, would not permit construction unless the developers had signed up some major tenants. But prospective tenants refused to sign leases until the development was under way. The Reichmanns offered last February to take over the troubled project but were turned down. So

then Morgan Stanley and Credit Suisse abandoned the development in June, and Transoceanic was forced out. At that point Paul Reichmann became involved, negotiating a deal in July with the government agency overseeing the project.

Details of the agreement have still not been released, but according to British press reports O&Y will spend \$607 million to acquire 100 per cent of

are generally considered to be one of the best, if not the best, property developers in North America, and that means the world."

While continuing to expand their real estate holdings, the Reichmanns have simultaneously moved to enhance the value of their resource holdings. In mid-June, Gulf Canada shareholders approved a complex company restructuring developed by Paul Reichmann, senior vice-chairman and Merrill Lynch Canada Ltd. Prior to this, Gulf Canada was a holding company that was 16.6 per cent owned by O&Y. The balance was held by the public. A Merrill Lynch senior vice-president, Edward Clark, said that Gulf, like most holding companies, was trading at a discount to its book value because it contained such diverse assets. "The parts were worth more than the whole," he said.

Gulf Canada was divided into three companies as a result of the restructuring, and shareholders were given shares in each. Gulf Canada, the holding company, became Gulf Canada Resources Ltd., a pure oil and gas company. Alstal-Price Inc., the glass新興公司, was put into a separate company, while a new company, CW Utilities Ltd., was set up to hold the diverse interests acquired in the Hiram Walker takeover. Clark said that Gulf shares were trading at about \$15 before the reorganization was announced. Since then, the value of the investors' new shares in the three companies has more than doubled.

As for the future, Reichmann watchers predict that the brothers have developed a strategic plan to ensure that their empire outlasts them. Family friend Barlow said that the entrepreneurial skills of successful real estate developers cannot be institutionalized or readily passed on to the next generation. As a result, the brothers are increasingly shifting their wealth into companies such as Gulf Canada, which can be run profitably by professional managers. Barlow added that the Reichmanns will continue to take advantage of development opportunities.

Still, if the next generation of the family fails to demonstrate the same genius for real estate, O&Y may eventually become a company that merely operates a portfolio of revenue-generating properties. But with another landmark project, the Canary Wharf, to build the Reichmann brothers have assured themselves of a place among the ranks of great real estate developers for years to come.

—DARCY JENKIN with ROB LAYTON in London, LAUREN BLACK in New York and ANN SHANNON in Toronto



the Canary Wharf Development Company. The developer must also contribute \$400 million toward the cost of new roads and an elevated light rail transit line through the site, which is about five kilometers southeast of the City. The financial heart of London, Reichmann told *Selling* journalists: "We will fund it ourselves. We can compete well on our own strength." Meanwhile, the Reichmanns' acquisition of Canary Wharf has been hailed as the project's salvation. Said Archibald Cox Jr., managing director of London-based Morgan Stanley International: "They

Principal's stunning loss

The losses range from Hettner's millions in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan to a boy scout troop in Western Lake, thousands of smaller investors in Western and Atlantic Canada, those few people who invested in the Edmonton-based Principal Group Ltd., a \$1.3-billion financial services empire controlled by Donald Cormie and his family. On June 20 the Alberta government suspended the licenses of two Principal Group subsidiaries and the companies subsequently declared themselves insolvent. On Aug. 18 the Principal Group itself declared bankruptcy, and that evening the provincial government froze the assets of Principal Savings and Trust Co. The next morning hundreds of angry and distraught depositors stood outside the main branch of Principal Trust at Edmonton's Jasper Avenue and demanded their money. "I was told yesterday everything was okay," said investor David Ward, 51, as he pounded the thick glass doors. "I feel like breaking somebody's God-damned leg."

By week's end, the initial sprout had withered and the damage caused by Principal Group's collapse had become clearer. The Canada Deposit Insurance

Corp. (cdic) said that \$135 million out of the \$125 million in deposit with Principal Group had uninsured. Alberta Treasury Dept. officials predicted losses of \$150 to \$200 million from the failure of the two Principal Group subsidiaries, First Investors Corp. Ltd. (FIC) and Associated Investors of Canada Ltd. (AIC). As well, Principal Group had missed \$8 million worth of unsecured promissory notes. But seven Canadian companies were negotiating to buy the trust company and Principal's mutual fund portfolio, which are worth almost \$500 million.

Principal Group's board of directors, consisting of Donald Cormie, sons John M. and James M., and Kenneth Martin, decided to file for bankruptcy after a meeting early on Aug. 10. They had little choice, because Cooper & Lethbridge, the court-appointed manager of FIC, had filed



John Cormie: Inquiry

Principal Group assets were primarily interested in the trust company and the mutual funds.

There was no debate over the determination of the Principal Group, the parent company for the complicated

two affidavits with the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench demanding that Principal Group repay intra corporate loans from its totalizing at least \$13.4 million. But Principal Group's liabilities exceeded \$84 million, while its assets were worth only \$62.2 million. The Cormies expressed concern when Johnstone from the assets of the trust company. Late the following day Principal Trust president John Cormie told reporters that the company's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$6 million.

In fact, J. Stephens Allin, chairman of Colletas Barlow Ltd., the trustee for Principal Group, later confirmed that the trust company and two other subsidiaries remained solvent but added, "The value of these companies is declining with each passing day." The seven potential buyers of the

Principal Group assets were primarily interested in the trust company and the mutual funds.

In fact, J. Stephens Allin, chairman of Colletas Barlow Ltd., the trustee for Principal Group, later confirmed that the trust company and two other subsidiaries remained solvent but added, "The value of these companies is declining with each passing day." The seven potential buyers of the

Principal Group assets were primarily interested in the trust company and the mutual funds.

web of subsidiaries in the Cormie empire. It allegedly held assets worth \$13.3 million. But Principal Group had about \$84.2 million in Colletas Barlow Ltd., a holding company.

Johnstone, a holding company, is owned by the Cormies. The business is held by Martin, who is Principal Group's vice-president. Consequently, Principal Group's assets were largely proprietary assets from the Cormies' holding company. Allin said that the Cormies volunteered to sell personal assets to repay the \$62.2 million. If they had not offered, they could have faced legal action.

Principal Group's \$84.2 million in liabilities largely consists of unsecured promissory notes issued generally in denominations of \$100,000. Provincial Treasurer Johnstone said that Alberta Hettner's savings purchased about 30 per cent of the notes but be refused to comment on their total value.

Logan Tuck, a Lethbridge, Alta., chartered accountants whose firm is employed by the Hettnerites, said, "They invested with the company because it has a long history of paying back, and they believed their investments

would be secure and safe."

By late last week it was clear that the biggest losers will be groups like the Hettnerites and the \$100 investors who bought uninsured investment certificates from FIC and AIC. The two

campuses now investors \$67 million, but Johnston said that the Hettner losses of at least \$150 million to \$200 million. Among the big investors was a Victoria Bay Steel Corp. with assets of \$5 million. The group had purchased \$100,000 worth of uninsured certificates and was intent to finance its extraction.

Following the collapse of FIC and AIC, outraged investors demanded a full public inquiry into the companies and their relationship to the Principal Group.

The government set up a five-member advisory committee to represent investor interests during the liquidation of FIC/AIC.

Calgary corporate lawyer William Code will also conduct an inquiry into the failure of the companies and insist that he has the authority to subpoena witnesses, including cabinet ministers. "I have all the powers I need to run a full inquiry is public," Code told Maclean's. Indeed, if Code prevails in his insistence, he might get some satisfactory answers as to why they lost so much money without warning.

—DARCY JENKIN AND JOHN HOWIE in Edmonton

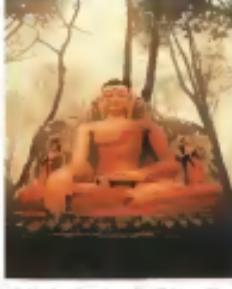


An investor facing naked shorts: a web of subscriptions

FIVE TRADITIONAL ORIENTAL METHODS OF RELAXATION.



The hot rodent: surgical Swishyshoma
Located on the southern tip of Japan's Kyushu island. Famous for linking hot sex which is showered over visitors seeking relief from such afflictions as the gout, gout and arthritis.



Meditation: Developed in China as Chan Kuan and in Japan as Zen. Consists of private devotion or mental exercise targeting spiritual purification. Can control pulse, respiratory rates, hypertension, hemiplegia and other disorders.



Qigong (chi kung): Very difficult to learn in English, qigong means "qi energy" or "life force." Combines slow-motion movement of the body with controlled breathing. Now regarded as a meditative state popular all over Japan. Often seen being practiced in Chinese parks in the early morning hours.



International Tea Room Club: Available since 1963 to Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore and starting in October to Beijing and Bangkok. Extra spacious rooms and window seating. Widest seats available to the Orient. Premium quality teas. Separate cabin. Highest levels of care and personal attention. Abbh.

Canadian
Canadian Airlines International



The rampaging bull on Wall Street

On Friday, Aug. 23, 1982, the New York Stock Exchange (Dow) **sank 599**, a deep trading shudder. A small gain of 15.13 was posted on the Dow Jones industrial average, the first daily increase in more than a week. At the time, many economists and stock market analysts dismissed the minor gain as simply a feeble moment of frenzied trading as investors anticipated a cut in interest rates. The economic environment was shodden in gloom with double-digit interest charges and high inflation.

On the previous day the Dow, a barometer of U.S. industrial health, closed at a one-year low of 771.92. Still, economists and analysts were unprepared for the sustained period of market growth that began then and is still continuing five years later—the second-longest rally since 1929. The Dow has spiraled through a succession of record highs, which have added a whopping 2,820.65 points to the leading indicator.

This year alone the Dow's average has jumped 30 per cent, with daily trading on the NYSE recently topping 150 million shares, compared with 10 million a day in 1982. Now the market's speculators, predominantly foreign investors and brokerage firms, that the market's robust performance will push the Dow past the 3,000-point milestone. Last week it briefly pierced the 2,500 mark before closing at 2,483.43.

But the bullish activity is not limited to New York. Shareholders' appetites have boomed almost every major stock market in the industrial world in 1987. While most markets have jumped to record volumes, North American markets jumped ahead as investors shifted their focus away from Europe to New York and Toronto. While the S&P 500 was recording its own series of gains, the Toronto Stock Exchange's composite 300 index of leading industrialists, its market barometer, marched to four record highs last week, closing at 4,093.93. Said Andrew Barlow, chairman of investment counsel firm Andrew

Barlow and Associates in Toronto: "This is a once-in-a-lifetime bull market."

Strong foreign investment has been the engine of the recent market rally. The U.S. dollar's steep decline, which began in early 1985, has attracted vast numbers of increasingly strong foreign cash to North American exchanges. As the dollar falls against other currencies

the department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, the total amount of U.S. stock purchased by Japanese portfolio managers surged to \$4.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987—the same amount as for all of 1986.

In Canada the four major stock exchanges have also been responding to signs that the Canadian economy will continue to grow. Figures released by those exchanges—Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Alberta—revealed that the volume and value of shares traded in the first seven months of 1987 rose 22.3 per cent from the same period a year ago.

Driving the market is a hunger for resource stocks. A recovery in commodity prices, coupled with increases in the Middle East and last week's strike in South Africa's gold mines, recently fueled the demand for base metals, precious metals and oil and gas stock.

According to Terry Shewchuk, research director at Merrill Lynch Canada Inc., Canadian companies are becoming attractive to foreign investors because the country is viewed as a commodity-oriented market. As Canadian firms streamlined their operations during the 1986 recession, they were able to make a profit even with soft commodity prices. Now, as the market recovers and investors are lured by cheaper U.S. stocks, offshore investors have shifted their holdings of American stocks by \$45.5 billion so far in 1987—more than double the \$24-billion increase in 1986.

But recently there has been a shift in foreign investment. In the past, as the U.S. foreign trade imbalance climbed, most offshore investors placed their money in fast-income investments such as, government and corporate bonds. However, in the past year, as interest rates increased and bond prices plummeted, foreign investors turned to less yielding securities. At a rate, instead of taking their money out of the U.S. markets, they switched to equities. According to the U.S. com-

The Markets' Five-Year Surge

TSE Index Points
Dow Index Points



pany, particularly the German mark and the Japanese yen, foreign investors are lured by cheaper U.S. stocks. Indeed, offshore investors have shifted their holdings of American stocks by \$45.5 billion so far in 1987—more than double the \$24-billion increase in 1986.

But recently there has been a shift in foreign investment. In the past, as the U.S. foreign trade imbalance climbed, most offshore investors placed their money in fast-income investments such as, government and corporate bonds. However, in the past year, as interest rates increased and bond prices plummeted, foreign investors turned to less yielding securities. At a rate, instead of taking their money out of the U.S. markets, they switched to equities. According to the U.S. com-



With Fujicolor Super HR Film, what you see is what you'll get.

A film so advanced, it can make you a better photographer.

You take a picture, and it doesn't turn out. Don't blame yourself. Maybe it just something to do with the film you chose. Colour Fujicolor Super HR, and what you see through the camera is what you'll get on film. Here's why:

A ROSE IS A ROSE...

Think of a beautiful red rose. Now think of a big red fire engine. They're both red, but they're not the same colour. Your eye can see the difference, but can your film? If you choose Fujicolor Super HR film you can capture the difference thanks to Fujicolor Super HR. Fujicolor Colour film is made of thin colour sensitive layers. Fujifilm has found a way of capturing each colour on each layer. That means Super HR captures the difference between the red of a rose and the red of a fire truck. Super HR makes every colour appear as natural on film as it does to your eye.



Super HR has a light touch.

Poor photographs are easily caused by underexposure, overexposure, too little or too much light. Fujicolor Super HR has Fujicolor Super DSR Granular to help compensate for difficult light. Even in bright sun and hazy shade, or with a flash, Super HR is a very forgiving film.



FUJICOLOR SUPER HR
CANADA'S BEST CHOICE



An ambitious venture in Alaska

By Peter C. Newman

Some of the lastest construction equipment ever assembled north of the Arctic Circle begins racing this month into an unassisted inlet on the Chukchi Sea just south of Eureka, halfway up the forbidding coastline of Alaska's northeast coast. The assembled crew will begin building a road through treacherous hills of permafrost to a site 85 km inland, where Vancouver's Toko Corp. will develop the world's largest zinc ore body.

Personnel recruited at the Red Dog Mine (named after the spawling who happened to be the only passenger of the beach pilot who first spotted the ore outcrop in 1968) are as massive as London's authoritative Economist has already predicted that its owners could turn their own version of an OPEC cartel to control world zinc prices. Toko president Narvesen Kervill Jr. declines such assertions but admits that after the new ore body is brought on stream, his company will extract at least 35 per cent of world zinc supplies. "Red Dog is the kind of mine you build major empires on," he told me, comparing it with the Sudbury hole's importance to Ian. "It's one of the world's great mineral deposits—25 million tons of 22-per-cent zinc and lead-bearing ore—enough for 80 years."

A partner in the venture will be a corporation representing local Inuit interests which, under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, hold undisputed ownership of the land on which the open-pit operation will be installed. Toko is already paying the Inuit advance royalties of \$12 million a year and, after recovering its \$50-million capital investment, will then earn an additional 30 per cent of Red Dog's production. That was the condition under which the mine and its essential road to the water, some of which runs through a national park, could go ahead. The agreement also requires Red Dog managers to keep operations for three weeks as a form of tribute on the part highway authorities to disrupt commercial shipping.

The second rights to exploit the Red Dog site as part of an association of several late but fast of Commerce Ltd., the crux of the venture were. Under the radar's original design, the project had been languishing because management was too nervous about depressed metal prices; and the company's credibility had lost weight after massive over-

extractions of new capital expenditures. Within weeks of its acquisition of Cominco, Toko decided to move ahead at Red Dog, advancing its production date by 1981 or even 1980.

That reverse takeover of a Canadian giant by a West Coast upstart less than a quarter its size was a classic Jim Pitblado at Donchuan Securities had first approached Kervill with the idea when he heard that the crux was anxious to spin off its Cominco operation, which

it said was offset by a subsequent Toko share and warrant issue.

What Kervill got in return was not only a amalgamation of 15 operating mines and two smelters but five major properties, apart from Red Dog, close to the production stage, another zinc deposit in Australia, called the Holyer mine, and the Highland Valley mine in British Columbia, which could become North America's lowest-cost producer of copper. Also, the timing of the acquisition was such that Red Dog ore supplies will dovetail into Cominco's another schedule, as its Pine Point ore deposit is phased out later this year and the Sullivan mine is placed a decade from now. Meanwhile, Kervill has further reduced Cominco's debt load by selling off West Kootenay Power & Light to a Mississauga-based electrical company. Previous sales included that of the Fording coal operation in British Columbia for \$87 million and the earlier divestiture of the Cox gold mine for \$44 million.

Toko itself has been suffering from high debt problems, owing off three years of losses on asset sales and write-downs. Still, working capital ratios have improved recently and long-term debt is down to a manageable \$110 million. Kervill has embarked on another major debt reduction at Cominco mainly through stock issues.

Since 1973, when the Kervills, father and son, moved their head office to Vancouver from Timmins, the market value of their stock's record since has jumped to more than \$1 billion from its initial, at least 10 times, of \$100 million. Despite tales of dissolved stripmining, as well as its seven mines spread from Newfoundland to the Yukon, Toko is currently a major player in the Hecla goldfields, as a partner with Carus Resources as a name in an area and to capture 10 million ounces of gold.

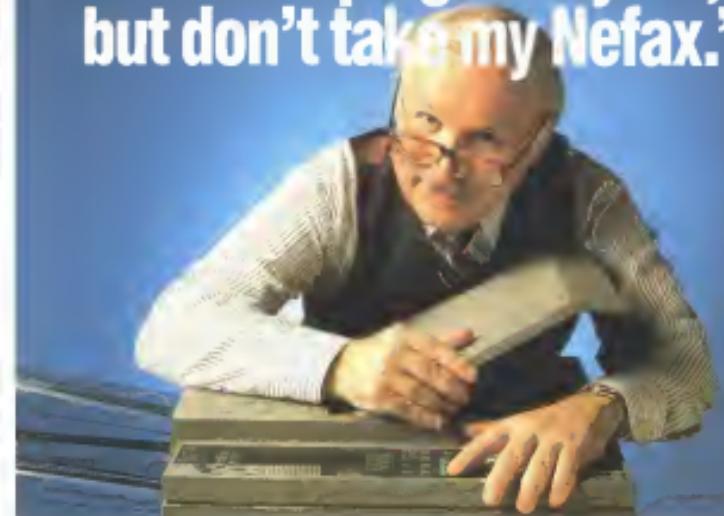
Kervill's father, Norman Sr., who admits to being at least 75, remains Toko's chairman and is probably a good symbol of the company's enduring determination. At the annual hockey game for which the Kervills rent Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens every year during the Prospectors and Developers Association's annual meeting, the prospectors' team was beaten 10-2, with unusually high-scoring Norman. Kervill Sr. held to two assists. "He shot a bit like Frank Mahovlich," says Kervill of his father. "He just crosses around the goal and people used to feed him the puck. He could still be going at 180."



Narvesen Kervill Jr., reverse takeover



"Pull the plug on my PC, but don't take my Nefax."



P

ople who use NEC facsimile systems have a strong tendency to whom they'd give up almost anything rather than do without their Nefax.

That's because Nefax puts an end to so many of their frustrating day-to-day communications problems. Like concern stuck in traffic or a snowstorm. Or "Stack in the mail" mad.

With Nefax, you get information from here to there...and back...in minutes instead of days. And you can save money in the long run.

And Nefax is as easy to use as you can operate a photocopyer, you're already a Nefax expert. Just drop in your documents (including photos, charts, drawings, sketches and handwritten notes) and press a key. In seconds your

information is delivered across town, across the country or around the other side of the world. Using regular telephone lines.

Fact is, anything you can put on paper, you can send by Nefax.

NEC makes Fax very affordable.

There's a model designed to fit virtually any budget. From the low cost compact desktop PF-II to the highly sophisticated

digital BIT-IV, which can send documents at the super high speed of only three seconds a page.

Don't wait, get the complete story on NEC facsimile systems. They're affordable, reliable...and indispensable.

In Canada, the authorized distributor for NEC Facsimile is Interconnect Equipment Systems. Call toll-free for complete information.

1-800-268-1121

Vancouver (604) 583-3030

Toronto (416) 673-6182

Ottawa (613) 723-2716

Montreal (514) 327-4420

Halifax (902) 423-5897

NEC



©1986 NEC Corporation of America

The stuff of baseball legend

It's unlikely that Mark McGwire will be 61 home runs at Sept. 1. Many did in 1993, but no more than possible that the Oakland Athletics' first baseman will lead the major leagues in home runs in 1997—and certain that he will finish the season as the leading rookie home-run hitter in baseball history. On July 29 the six-foot, five-inch, 225-lb. McGwire shattered his 10th homer, tying the American League rookie record established in 1956 by Cleveland Indians Al Rosen. Last week on Aug. 12 in Seattle, McGwire joined Willie Mays of the 1959 Boston Braves and Frank Robinson of the 1966 Cincinnati Reds by hitting his league-leading 38th home run and tying the major-league rookie record. Then, on Aug. 14, McGwire announced his plan to set a new rookie home-run standard: 40! McGwire remains unfazed. Said the 23-year-old: "I will only need something to see after I sit back and look at it at the end of the year."

McGwire's exploits have attracted relentless media attention. The team attempts to avoid chaos by holding McGwire news conferences the day the team arrives in each American League city. Through it all, McGwire remains courteous, often thinking reporters after interviews. But, he admitted last week, "I'm getting tired of answering the same questions over and over again. I don't talk about what I'm doing unless the press brings it up."

A native of Fresno, a city 50 km east of Los Angeles, McGwire went generally unnoticed until his third season at the University of Southern California. After graduating from Damien High School in 1982, McGwire entered university as a pitcher. But in 1986 he blossomed into a slagger, hitting 32 home runs. That season he made the U.S. Olympic team and Oakland made him its first choice in the free-agent draft. Despite his size, he seems small—standing next to his six-foot, eight-inch younger brother Darryl, the starting quarterback at the University of Iowa. Indeed, McGwire, one of a family of five boys raised by John and Ginger McGwire, "My mom used to spend about \$500 a week on the supermarket. She really had trouble

keeping the refrigerator full."

McGwire got his first taste of the major leagues in 1986, playing an impressive 58 games at the end of the season. At a game in Detroit, he captured his hitting potential by smashing a home run more than 400 feet to straightaway center field at Tiger Stadium. Yet when the 1987 season began, the Ath-

letics had put on one of the most remarkable hitting displays in recent baseball history. In one at bats in two games at Cleveland, McGwire hit five home runs, two doubles and two singles, and scored every time he got on base. The five homers in two games tied a major-league record. As records and accolades accumula-



Oakland's McGwire: rookie records, accolades and the need for a better Yanks-run trip!

ties had no place to make McGwire a regular starter. Instead, he was to have short infield assignments with Bob Melton, another rookie with home-run power. But Melton faltered and was demoted to the minor leagues. McGwire has been the team's first baseman ever since.

After hitting his first 1987 home run on April 10 and another on April 21, he has less pausing the bleacher seats with adoration. And the more hoots McGwire gets, the more infectious he appears. They now include Agape Orange and Grange Creek—allegations to McGwire's carot-colored hair—as well as Big Mac. In three games in May at Detroit, he homed up on all of them by hitting five home runs. Then

late, McGwire's teammates help keep things in perspective. Said slugger Reggie Jackson, who has hit 522 career major-league home runs: "He needs a better handshake." What McGwire says is that he needs more of a little prance and quirk. Says Ken Kyle, who is expecting their first child next month: "Despite his increasingly hairy life, McGwire says that he does not feel sexual pressure. Like the young slugger they say, 'Inside Agape Orange and Grange Creek—allegations to McGwire's carot-colored hair—as well as Big Mac. In three games in May at Detroit, he homed up on all of them by hitting five home runs. Then

CHRISTOPHER STITH • Oakland, Calif.



McGwire pitching for Toronto; rabbit balls, entry boards and cold ones

A season to remember

When baseball historians attempt to categorize the 1987 major-league season, they will face a number of choices. The grand old game's 125th professional season may be regarded as the year of rabbit balls, cocked bats, beanballs or entry boards and sandbaggers papers. And a rash of controversies, the 28 teams have managed to concentrate on the game long enough to sustain stirring pennant races—particularly in the American League East and the National League West. But the action in baseball's league offices has been equally compelling. By week's end the offices had levied more than 160 balls and three bats and had suspended two pitchers for using entry boards and sandbaggers in suspicious ways.

For the first time in a season's unique way was underlined last week by two assaults. The Toronto Blue Jays' 26-year-old 6-foot-6, 200-lb. pitcher Phil Niekro, one year after he wrote scathingly of Canadian baseball fans, and the Montreal Expos' vice-president and general manager, Murray Cook, 46, resigned for "personal and family reasons." Explained Cook: "My three kids need me to be with them during this time of separation from my wife."

The right-handed Niekro, second on the all-time list for home runs allowed, started for the Jays in Toronto on Aug. 3 against the Chicago White Sox, giving up three runs in 9½ innings in a 16-3 loss in front of more than 60,000 fans. In *Knuckleballs*, his ghost-written autobiography, Niekro called Canada "a colony of the United States," de-

scribing Canadian fans as "un-American" and said that they attended games to demonstrate their "affection for all." Prior to the win that greeted the 38-season veteran in Toronto, the slightly pasteurized Niekro said, "I'm looking forward to having a few ales with the fans after the game."

The Jays acquired Niekro for a minor-league outfielder one day before Philadelphia Phillies pitcher Kevin Gray was ejected from a game and suspended for 10 days for having a piece of sandpaper glued to his glove. On Aug. 3, Niekro's 26-year-old brother, Joe, who pitches for the Minnesota Twins, drew the same punishment for carrying an entry board and a piece of sandpaper with him on the mound. Knuckleball pitchers use entry boards to file their fingers, with which they grip the ball. The sandpaper, Joe Niekro explained, helps keep the entry board dry. But both players were suspended for using their tools to foul the ball, making its flight unpredictable.

Meanwhile, the commissioners' office continues to check the composition of baseballs, which were flying out of stadium at a record rate—grape bats, which were impaled on entry boards, with cork to assist the balls' flights. At the current pace, batmen would hit 4,672 home runs by the end of the season—more than the combined National and American Leagues' record home-run years. But in his hitting debut with the Blue Jays, at least, Niekro allowed just one.

NORTH SHORE

MATT ADLER NIA PEEPLES
JOHN PHILBIN GERRY LOPEZ
and GREGORY HARRISON

—HAL GREENIN • Boston



When it pours,
Red stands out.

A U.S.-Cuba showdown

The 10th Pan-American Games opened last week in Indianapolis, Ind., so the timeworn sound of two nations clashing. More than 4,500 athletes from 35 countries of the Western Hemisphere are competing until Aug. 23 in the 16-day event at the home of the Indy 500 car race. For the 1987 version of the Pan-Am quadrennial—awarded to the United States after first Ecuador and then Chile bowed out over the cost of hosting the Games—is essentially a competition between the United States and Cuba. Canada is represented by 433 athletes, the second-largest contingent after the host team. But Team Canada does not include the nation's top track athlete, the world's fastest man, Ben Johnson, and sprinter Angela Isagemo are both preparing for the world championship in Rome beginning on Aug. 29. And Canada's best swimmers—including world-record holder Alex Baumann and Valerie Davis—were competing at the Pan Pacific Swim Championships in Australia. With the odds, trades, charters, rings and pools to themselves, the Americans and Cubans collected medals, apportioned themselves—and argued.

Games organizers, hoping to stay within their \$6-million budget and convince visitors that the host city's nickname ("Bikini Capital") is deserved, were spared controversy until the Aug. 8 opening ceremonies. There, a plane flew by the Indianapolis Motor Speedway carrying one, trailing a banner emblazoned with a phone number for Cuban athletes to call if they wanted to defect to the United States. State Cuban officials were assured by U.S. officials that the government was not involved. Security measures were tightened around the 300-strong Cuban delegation and the invitation to defect was not repeated until the following day, when leaflets with a similar message were dropped in front of the dugout of the Cuban baseball team.

At week's end, no Cuban had defected, but they had collected 22 medals, second only to the Americans' 39. The Canadians—competing on a \$2.2-million budget—were in third place with 21 medals. Meanwhile, at a track meet in Koblenz, West Germany, Johnson and Isagemo won their 100-metre events.

—RAL QUINN with correspondent reports

ATTENTION COLLECTORS!

SIX BRAND NEW TITLES IN THE

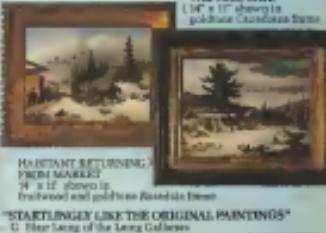
KRIEGHOFF

MASTERPIECE REPRODUCTION SERIES

A LIMITED EDITION FOR DISCRIMINATING COLLECTORS

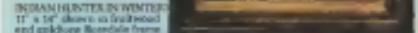
INDIAN HUNTER IN A BLIZZARD
16" x 14" shown in goldstone
Canadian frame

"NEXT BEST THING TO OWNING THE ORIGINALS"
—L. P. Clark, Toronto



"STARTLINGLY LIKE THE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS!"

—G. MacLellan of The Long Collector



**EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS,
HAND FINISHED AND AUTHENTIALLY BONDED
TO ARTISTS' CANVAS.**

15-DAY FREE APPROVAL

At last, six new titles have been added to the Krieghoff Masterpiece Reproduction Series because of the outstanding response to the first six titles.

Now, you can "see the collection" before collecting, look new and old. These fine Krieghoff reproductions of original Krieghoff artworks, specially selected to represent a true cross section of the artist's portfolio of most esteemed century Canada scenes, are made in your home or office, these collector quality reproductions are ideal for you to view.

The brilliant colours, the famous portrayals of Canadian Indians and "Portraits" feature are captured in the finest detail. Each original canvas, by application and each print, is reproduced and bonded to artist's canvas.

Then, on a process exclusive to Mississauga, each print is hand finished by brush with mixed coats of light and dark-grease casting to prove extra lustre and permanence. Finally, each reproduction is individually signed and numbered by Jim Krieghoff who will lend his name to each title.

The final framed reproductions are amazingly realistic in both colour and detail and bring to your home or office the closest thing possible to owning the original masterpiece.

Each framed reproduction is accompanied by a numbered Certificate of Authenticity.

An independent research foundation has tested and approved the color permanence of these Photostat reproductions. You may even request them to accompany your order.

Order today! City and mail the toll free number for expert service available to major credit card holders.

To The MacLean's Collector, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

KRIEGHOFF MASTERPIECE REPRODUCTIONS 15-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER. You agree to send me the items marked below. If I am not satisfied for any reason, I shall return unopened or damaged within 15 days in a full and proper condition.

QUANTITY:

- Indian Hunter in Winter
- Canadian Forest
- Moose Hunt
- Canadian Forest
- Moose Hunt
- Indian Hunter in Winter

PRICE SCHEDULE:

For reproduction \$60 plus \$10 shipping
For reproduction \$120 plus \$20 shipping
For reproduction \$180 plus \$30 shipping
For reproduction \$240 plus \$40 shipping

MAIL ADDRESS:

Mr. & Mrs. [] MacLean's Collector [] enclosed
[] Cheque or money order payable to MacLean's Collector [] enclosed
[] Please charge my [] VISA/CHARGE [] MASTERCARD

CARD NUMBER:

[] [] [] [] EXPIRY DATE [] []

SIGNATURE:

[] NAME []

ADDRESS:

[] CITY []

PROV:

[] STATE []

POSTAL CODE:

[] DAY PHONE [] NIGHT PHONE

Please allow 4 weeks for delivery. Limited time offer.

EXPRESS SERVICE
CALL MONDAY TO FRIDAY
TOLL FREE 1-800-387-1000
IN BC 1-800-860-3871
1-800-860-1018
FOR VISA/MASTERCARD
HOLDERS ONLY

THE TOLL-GATE
14" x 11" showing a
goldstone Canadian frame

INDIAN PORTRAITS IN AUTUMN
16" x 11" shown in goldstone and
goldstone Canadian frame



INDIAN
PORTRAITS
AUTUMN
16" x 11" shown in goldstone and
goldstone Canadian frame

REPRODUCED WITH THE KIND
PERMISSION OF MR. K.R. THOMSON



Honolulu Beach: High-pressure telephone campaigns and ridiculously low rates.

TRAVEL

Too good to be true

Mary Anne Wilkinson of Regis board about an entire travel winter in Illinois from a friend last winter, an Illinois travel agency was offering return airfare to Hawaii from any international airport in Canada or the United States for the low price of \$440 a round trip. Intrigued by the 30-year-old newcomer, Wilkinson called Chicago-based Travel and Leisure World Travel and put her foot in the door. But the coaches did not specify which airlines she could use—or the point of departure. If she had gone ahead with the trip, the bogus would have evaporated. That is because she would also have had to pay for her hotel room through the company that booked accommodation at substantial discounts but then sold it to clients at the full price. Now she has written a letter of complaint to the Illinois state government in an unsuccessful effort to get her money back.

Wilkinson has plenty of company. U.S. travel officials estimate that people posting as travel agents have shipped more than \$300 million from America and Canada world-wide—estimates this year. In Canada during the past several months, thousands of Canadians—no one is sure exactly how many—have been charmed by fly-by-night companies operating from such

states as Illinois, Texas, Florida and Tennessee. Travel industry officials say that, using radio and television commercials, direct-mail and high-pressure telephone campaigns, promoters can now one up another with offers of two-for-one airfares, ridiculous low fares in Hawaii and supposedly free Florida vacations. Says Bill Barnes, who oversees Ontario's travel industry, "I'm surprised at the prevalence of Travel Industry Art. These people are not selling travel. They're selling a scam, and it is growing."

The 58-year-old Barnes, who can buy a travel agency for 15 years before the Ontario government hires him last June 22, explained how some of the other operations work:

"The free Florida vacation. The victim is told that he has won a three- or four-day holiday, not including airfare, and that all he has to do is pay as administration fee or buy a club membership, usually for about \$100, and modify the company up to 45 days in advance of departure. When the telemarketer subsequently calls back to make hotel reservations, he either finds that the hotel of his choice is not available or that the space is available but he must pay an additional \$10 or \$20 as a 'booking fee.' Travellers who actually fly to Florida frequently discover that

the hotel has no record of their reservation and has never heard of the tour company."

The two-for-one airline seats and airline managers will tell the customer that he can buy two seats worth \$1,000 for \$500—in addition to an administration fee. But the promoter's objective is to pocket that \$1,000 for two seats in the full-price regular fare. What the promoter gets are two seats at discount fares, usually with restrictions on their use, which he could have purchased himself for \$300 through a legitimate travel agency or from an airline. The promoter pockets the administration fee of at least \$20 to \$50.

Canadian authorities are powerless to deal with questionable practices outside their borders. But officials in Illinois and other states say that they are struggling to close down such operations. To that end, the Illinois attorney general's department placed ads in newspapers across Canada last June inviting people to write if they had been misled by any company. World Travel Vacation Brokers Inc. So far, it has received more than 300 responses. The state has already closed down two companies—Amy Travel and Harvey 20—and has asked the courts for an order shutting down World Travel and freezing its assets. Said Illinois attorney general William G. Barlow, "We intend to pursue this organization out of state, and if the people who run them try to start up a new one, and it is growing,"

Still, shutting down bogus operators is not easy. Said Florida Attorney General Robert Butterworth, "Even as we speak, the next borderline operation is gearing up." Disgraced Ontario's Barnes: "As fast as a state attorney general closes them down, they just move to another state or simply change their names."

—EARL CORLETT in Toronto

SCIENCE

Gaining on cancer

For decades scientists have known that the mystery of inherited disease such as cystic fibrosis and one form of asthma lie locked within the body's genes. But the knowledge was of little use—because researchers lacked a technique for taking the microscopic particles apart to see how they were made and how a

also discovered the telltale tracks in about one-fifth of colon cancers where there was no history of the hereditary disorder. Bodmer said that the shortcoming required only a cancer-causing gene to be isolated and studied. If the gene can be identified, said Bodmer, that might lead to much earlier diagnosis in from 25 to 40 per cent of all cases.



Mount Sinai researchers, Shmookler (below) getting to the heart of the action

normal gene differed from its abnormal—and possibly disease-causing—counterpart. But about 15 years ago three groups of scientists working independently found a way to begin distinguishing genes, and ever since, laboratories all over the world have joined the race to establish links between malfunctioning genes and disease. Thus, last week, a team headed by geneticist Dr Walter Bodmer at London's Imperial Cancer Research Fund announced the results of a study of families susceptible to an inherited disorder which often generates cancer of the colon.

That condition, familial adenomatous polyposis, is characterized by the formation of polyps in the large intestine and rectum. It is a grossly heightened risk of colon cancer. Bodmer's group found the same abnormal gene material in almost all of the family members who developed cancer of the colon after long, cancer-free, the most deadly form of the disease among Europeans and North Americans. But that abnormality could not be detected in those who did not develop cancer. They

Bodmer's work was widely acclaimed. Said Dr Stanley J. Winawer, head of gastroenterology at New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Centre: "These reports are important and exciting." And geneticist Leo Shimomori, research director at Mount Sinai Hospital's Research Institute in Toronto, said that about half the cancer research worldwide has been trying to pin down the relationship between genes and the causation of

familial colon cancer. "We all carry in our bodies about 30 to 40 cancer genes," said the 67-year-old Shimomori, who has built an international reputation for his work in molecular genetics. "What we believe is that those cancer genes are normal functions that they are needed for growth and control, and what occurs in the initiation of cancer is that something

happens to that gene so that it is activated. We now know the normal function of about six or seven of those genes and something of the initiating events that alter them."

That activation process, Shimomori added, has been identified in one kind of leukemia, and "there are all sorts of mechanisms" that trigger a gene to become active in relationships, a cancer of the eye. One of the genes, he said, was discovered by researchers who took deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the basic chemical of life, from breast cancer cells and put it into normal cells. The cancer gene in the normal cells was activated by the added DNA, and they turned into cancer cells.

But the research of the past decade applied to far more than cancer, said Bodmer. "Every disease we have probably caused by some defect at the DNA level," he said. "One single change in the DNA molecule will produce a disease. These defects can be caused by a variety of things—viruses, chemicals, environmental pollutants."

He added that cystic fibrosis and muscular dystrophy—a degenerative muscular disease which occurs mostly among males—is the result of a single chemical change in one of the proteins of genes in the body. And in related work, researchers in Toronto and Boston have identified about 25 per cent of the genes responsible for one form of MS, making it possible to screen fetuses for the disease with 90-per-cent accuracy.

Shimomori said that screening could also be used for cystic fibrosis, which occurs only when both parents have the same genetic trait. "We could go through the whole population of those who are carriers or of child-bearing age," the geneticist said. "And isolate these cases where each parent has a copy of the gene and rule out others in face of having a defective child. We would look at the fetus and, if the parents agreed to about it, we could almost wipe out CF."

Up to now, said Shimomori, by concentrating on genes alone, "it's like looking at the outside of the proton. Now we're looking at the beginning and getting to the heart of the 'action'—and in the process, telling stories closer to the cause of disease."

—EARL CORLETT in Toronto

Mysterious deaths at sea

Early morning bathers on a beach island near the New Jersey coastline of Ocean Shores found the first grim signs that a mysterious marine disaster was under way. Their July 2 discovery—the battered, shark-bitten body of a bottlenose dolphin—was followed by daily reports that other dead dolphins were washing ashore from New Jersey to Virginia. And the Canadian scientist who is leading the investigation into those deaths now estimates that more than 200 dolphins have died during the past six weeks. That fatality rate is at least twice as high as normal among the 1,200 dolphins that spend their summers along the 300-km stretch of coastline. Joseph Gerace, a renowned marine biologist from Gaithersburg, Md., expressed concern that humans might also be at risk. Declared Gerace: "These waters are used by bathers, and whatever is affecting the animals might affect people. There is legitimate reason to feel a little anxious."

Certainly, the dolphin deaths have increased local environmentalist demands for tougher pollution controls. Declared Dennis Sternberg, a New Jersey dentist and one of the founders of Save Our Shores, a citizens' group that is lobbying for state action: "We can see what is killing the dolphins, but we know that the water is contaminated by sewage, chemical waste and heavy metals. The sewage discharges are being killed, and the toxic chemicals that use the wastewater-bathers are getting sick."

And from his headquarters in a Virginia Beach hotel, 800 km southwest of Washington, Gerace and five other members of a research team which he personally assembled by the US government are studying records of local toxic waste dumping in nearby coastal waters. Declared Gerace: "We are looking for a wide range of pollutants."

Still, Gerace acknowledged that he had never encountered a disaster of similar magnitude during a 15-year career of studying marine mammals. Gerace, who had previously performed 1,400 dolphin autopsies,



Dead dolphin searching for a killer

has already conducted another six on dolphins found along the New Jersey shoreline. His preliminary findings: most of the animals seemed to have died of shock and heart failure. Some showed signs of starvation, and several were suffering from bacterial pneumonia.

But researchers stressed that the investigation was likely to be a difficult, time-consuming process—even with the aid of sophisticated laboratory tests. Declined team spokesman Brian German: "Even if we get a report back saying that this became or that area was dead in the accident, there we still may not be able to say that is what killed them." Added Gerace: "There is always some element of mystery in dealing with a disease, and there may be a wide range of bacteria or organisms affecting those animals."

At week's end, the scientists said that they hoped to solve that puzzle by capturing, and then examining, a live dolphin. Gerace noted that one researcher had already managed to swim among several dolphins whose movements may have been slowed down by illness. Declined Gerace: "It is very unusual for dolphins to allow a person to get so close. It is indicative that there is something wrong." Now, he and his fellow scientists are striving to discover the cause of that distress—before many more dolphins wash ashore.

—MALCOLM GRAY AND WILLIAM LOWTHROP
in Washington

Snakes in the bathroom

For Laurie Lawrence, it was a nightmare come true. For one week the 10-year-old, two-bedroom Hamden apartment had not seen functioning plumbing. And from his headquarters in a Virginia Beach hotel, 800 km southwest of Washington, Gerace and five other members of a research team which he personally assembled by the US government are studying records of local toxic waste dumping in nearby coastal waters. Declared Gerace: "We are looking for a wide range of pollutants."

Still, Gerace acknowledged that he had never encountered a disaster of similar magnitude during a 15-year career of studying marine mammals. Gerace, who had previously performed 1,400 dolphin autopsies,

had already conducted another six on dolphins found along the New Jersey shoreline. His preliminary findings: most of the animals seemed to have died of shock and heart failure. Some showed signs of starvation, and several were suffering from bacterial pneumonia.

But researchers stressed that the investigation was likely to be a difficult, time-consuming process—even with the aid of sophisticated laboratory tests. Declined team spokesman Brian German: "Even if we get a report back saying that this became or that area was dead in the accident, there we still may not be able to say that is what killed them." Added Gerace: "There is always some element of mystery in dealing with a disease, and there may be a wide range of bacteria or organisms affecting those animals."

At week's end, the scientists said that they hoped to solve that puzzle by capturing, and then examining, a live dolphin. Gerace noted that one researcher had already managed to swim among several dolphins whose movements may have been slowed down by illness. Declined Gerace: "It is very unusual for dolphins to allow a person to get so close. It is indicative that there is something wrong." Now, he and his fellow scientists are striving to discover the cause of that distress—before many more dolphins wash ashore.

—MALCOLM GRAY AND WILLIAM LOWTHROP
in Washington

THE BEST NEWS OF OUR TIMES...



NOW—Maclean's at Less than Half Price[®] AND this handsome "Chrono-alarm" as a gift!

Take a minute for some great news. Subscribe to Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine right now — save 36% off the newsstand price and get a纪念品 calendar alarm clock at no extra cost!

jeweler's stand and a full 1-year warranty, it's just the right travelling companion.

PERFECT TIMING

Best of all, this versatile little marvel is your **RONIN** when you take 52 issues of Maclean's for just \$39.95 — a saving of \$51 off the newsstand cost. \$6.50 off the regular regular price!

Don't wait another minute; let Maclean's bring the best news of our times right to your door every week for just **T75**. Order now to get two issues for less than the newsstand cost of one issue. AND the "Chrono-alarm" as your gift!

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE TECHNOLOGY

The perfect timespiece for the busy Maclean's reader: blades slot to 1" x 1" & fit easily into luggage, pocket or purse...opess to stand on desk top or bedside table.

At a touch, select quartz-accurate hourly chime, second alarm, day/month calendar or running seconds. Complete with a protective sleeve of soft

Maclean's First-Ever
53rd Issue Previewing the 1988
Winter Olympics in Calgary FREE!

McLean's 53rd Issue Previewing the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary FREE!
"CHRONO-ALARM" CLOCK
with Maclean's at less than half-price*

Bill me \$39.95 for 52 issues. PAYMENT SERVICE McLean's
52 issues
\$39.95
CHRONO-ALARM F

Please Print Name _____ Age _____

Sex _____ Date _____

Phone _____

Long-Term Savings:
 Return M/M/H for 70 issues. Priority Service McLean's
70 issues
\$24.95
CHRONO-ALARM F

Charge to Visa MasterCard American Express

Service _____

Address _____ City _____ Province _____ Zip _____

Phone _____



1-800-387-1300
Order Front
Call Toll Free
MasterCard
American Express

McLean's 53rd Issue Previewing the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary FREE!

McLean's 53rd Issue Previewing the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary FREE!

McLean's 53rd Issue Previewing the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary FREE!

Harsh lessons from an inquiry

By George Bain

The occasional lamentations in the media about the costs of the public inquiry into allegations of conflict of interest against former Industry minister Sinclair Stevens, and of the government's assuming his legal bills, are odd. Hardly anyone can have expected that an inquiry could have been held at no cost. About Mr. Stevens's Mills, it makes a wise ethical question whether the media ought to be fostering the idea that sometimes they have been mainly responsible for placing in the dock ought to shoulder some of the costs of clearing their name. Given the unique vulnerability to personal attack of persons holding public office, the likeliest result of any policy of systematic abandonment if accused would be an enhanced risk of worthless people away from politics.

Here and there, there have been broad-winging editorials and broadsheet commentaries, but mostly what has been reflected is private opinion. A recent example—a letter to the editor of *The Globe and Mail*, published on Aug. 3—and in part: "Can the federal government justify spending that much [nearly \$3 million for the inquiry, a further \$800,000 for Stevens's legal bills] on an inquiry that serves no useful purpose, except possibly to exonerate Mr. Stevens? I think it's time to institute a policy to handle cases such as this and prevent a cabinet minister from having his name cleared of expense to the taxpayer."

The presumption of the letter-writer was that not to say that ministers should be protected from having their names cleared but that they should be left to their own resources in doing so. There is an even better way, or at least cheaper way, to pursue such inquiries than setting up a full-blown commission of inquiry under a judge, as in this case. Chief Justice William Parker of the High Court of Ontario. That is to say, a parliamentary committee to weigh the evidence and report, preferably not just guilt or innocence, but the whole Febbleish of circumstances, including how, by whom and with what reliability the allegations were made. That would demand parliamentarians who were not so obsessed with scoring points as to be incapable of making fair judgments.

The scene at one committee meeting

attended by Stevens was scarcely encouraging, as related on May 8, 1986, by William Casay of *cnn tv*: "A 'pangy housewife' scurried 'Liberal John Nasenato tried to peak his way through another cabinet minister, André Biassette, showed his way in to block him, a fellow Liberal called Nasenato to try to settle things down. Liberal Sheila Copps hurried chaps in to chase the minister down the hall. Outside, Nasenato was after Biassette claiming the minister had assaulted him, and threatened criminal charges." Biassette—witness the repeat, *sighs*, overwhelmed hearings on the Iran-contra affair—they do them better in Washington.

But to look at the question only as size of a sum is to leap over a lot of important intermediate ground—so, for instance, the quality of the 146 allegations, mainly from the media, with

The point is that much of the reporting on Sinclair Stevens was bad—including making charges on no proof

elaborations from MPPs. However, these, as preliminary interviews with committee counsel prove, do not add up to no original information. Consequently, there are on the record various perjurers, who may have had as original information that the minister, or his wife, was involved in some kind of wrongdoing, producing damaging information. For instance, an item on CBO on May 8 bears: "It has been confirmed now that [Stevens] personally let the [Hyundai automobile] company off the hook for \$500 million." Liberal Lloyd Axworthy: "It seems to me that is an acceptance before of Canadian economic interests. And we really want to know how much it's tied up with his own personal arrangements."

Interviewer: "What you're suggesting is that there may be... I don't know, this is a pretty strong word... but some sort of kickback philosophy going on here?" Axworthy: "Well, we don't know."

Fifty allegations related to a loan Stevens got from the Canadian subsidiary of the Bank of Korea before he was a senator, the details of which the malfeated Hyundai company had a



Who cares?

In Sodan, a child is slowly wasting away. Its math learning abilities are being eroded by malnutrition. In Sierra Leone, another child dies.

Who cares? The children, apparently. The parents, actually. The community, surprisingly. But what about us? All it takes to make a difference is a child's life—a spark of energy. We can show you how to turn concern into action. Your contribution through Foster Parents Plus can help stem the tide of poverty, and slowly but effectively prevent its ravages.

We are a human development agency. Our programs are funded by simple human concern, and



Prove that you care, today.

We at Foster Parents Plus are proud of the handling of our funds. 86.3% of all contributions goes directly toward child and family material aid and services, with 6.4% used for administration costs, and 5.4% for promotion. We are non-profit, non-partisan and non-political and we are officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Government (Reg. No. 0349896-99-13). Complete financial statements are available on request.

CALL TOLL-FREE ANYTIME 1-(800)-268-7174
Information will be sent immediately

PLAN FOSTER PARENTS PLAN OF CANADA
the international human development agency

I want to be a Foster Parent of today age _____
country _____
I am my first participant \$23.50 Monthly \$23.50 Quarterly
I would like to receive \$23.50 Monthly \$23.50 Quarterly
I can become a Foster Parent right now. However, Enclose my contribution of
\$_____

Please send me more information Tel No. _____

My Mrs. Miss Mr.
Address _____

City _____ Province _____ Code _____

I wish communication with PLAN to be in English French

PLAN operates in Belize, Barbados, Fiji, formerly Upper Volta, Guatemala, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

• PLAN is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act of Canada. It is also registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the Federal Government. Contributions are tax deductible.

Printed 1987

DISCOVER the Okanagan



Discover one of Canada's finest resort areas—Discover Lake Okanagan Resort! Located in the sunny Okanagan near Kelowna, B.C., this luxury resort offers you over 100 acres and over one-half mile of magnificently landscaped waters in a mountainous setting. Okanagan Lake is perfect for tennis and swimming, motorboating or sailing. The Resort features superb convention facilities for groups up to 200... all within convenient driving time from Vancouver, Calgary or Whistler.

Reserve your comfortable accommodations. Reservations, vector and reservations offices open daily. Lodging, golf, tennis, boating and swimming facilities. Whether you stay a day or for business or holiday pleasure, let us work on a weekend plan. We'll find you why this destination is most consistently rated the AAA Four Diamond Award.

For further information about special conference rates, reservations or seasonal packages, call or write to our Whistler Division.

Open May 1st until
October 23rd

Lake Okanagan Resort
Canadian Pacific Hotels

P.O. Box 1521,
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 1V8
Telephone (604) 969-5511
Telex 046-3296
Reservations 1-800-268-9411
PARTNERS IN TOUREISM

BROADCASTING

The contest for cable

Like as are TV broadcasters, Canadian multi-channel specialty-television hearings, which ended on Aug. 13, were expensive and loaded with conflict. As well, they were conducted in a regulatory vacuum, because the federal government has not announced any policy on satellite-to-public service and other technological developments. But the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), which had delayed the hearings twice because of Ottawa's lack of guidance, finally went ahead last month in Hull, Que. Industry analysts estimate that seven of the 21 parties applying for all-area channels and other specialty services spent as much as \$200,000 on their proposals—without knowing what the government would demand in return. Said Gerald Caplan, co-chairman of last year's broadcasting task force: "This is a curious way to be running one of the most important television decisions of our time."

One of the most ambitious bids for the nation's new cable service was the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's all-new channel proposal, which included taped endorsements from U.S. anchors Tom Brokaw and Dan Rather. The Cbc stated that it would cover the costs of the service through advertising revenue and subscriber fees ranging from 25 to 30 cents a month, depending on how many cable companies opted to carry it.

In direct competition with the cbc is De Charles Allard's Edmonton-based communications company, Allaronz Ltd. Allard proposed that all cable households be required to carry his new channel, at a cost of 50 cents per subscriber. So far, there is no indication of which one the cbc will choose—if either. The commission questioned Allaronz's ability to provide adequate international coverage

and when the CRTC received the cbc's license last year, it stated that the network's priority must be financial stability—and not launching new services.

Indeed, the CRTC has emphasized secure financing for new services ever since its 1983 licensing of an competing pay-TV movie channel—of which only two are still in existence. In the current round of hearings, cbc chairman André Bisson prided the apparent fiscal stability of The Family Channel, a proposed pay-TV service to be jointly owned by Allard and the Toronto-based First Choice pay-TV movie station. The service would rely on the U.S. Disney Channel for the bulk of its programming, supplementing that with Canadian productions. Although most of the other applicants wanted to tap the profits of Canada's \$700-million home cable industry, tv Canada, one nonprofit bid, would provide a second and rare for the country's best public broadcasting

The Cbc also said it would determine whether to allow other existing networks, such as CBC's own Canadian cable service, to move from pay TV to the less expensive—and much more profitable—basic cable. Both services want the CRTC to make all cable stations carry them at a cost of less than \$1 per subscriber. But the Canadian Cable Television Association has balked at the notion of reduced earnings. Said association communications director William Allen: "We feel the flexibility to do local packaging and pricing is key." The cable operators are in good company: the CRTC was split when LBCI writers attempted to legislate choices among the applicants. The commission plans to announce its decisions by the end of the year—but it acknowledges that it may need more time to adjust the set of the nation.

—PAMELA WIKING in Toronto

Discover the most valuable teaching aid since chalk...



De Charles Allard

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's In-Class Program

Enroll in Maclean's In-Class Program now and bring the world into your classroom every week!

More up-to-date than any textbook, Maclean's covers history, geography, economics, English and more. Dynamic writing—full-colour photography—all from a uniquely Canadian perspective. Maclean's timely journalism and your expert guidance improve students' reading, writing and thinking abilities.

A constant flow of teaching aids—Weekly Activity Sheets, Monthly Teacher's Guides, Worksheets and more—plus your choice of special all-in-one Resource Packages—spark classroom discussion and save you valuable preparation time. Our special introductory kit even shows you how to customize the Program to your teaching methods.

See for yourself. Clip and mail this coupon, or phone the number at right, for your FREE Information Kit... and get the most valuable teaching aid since blackboard and chalk!

For more information, call toll-free:
1-800-387-1300

(In B.C. 112-800-387-1300)
(In Toronto 961-1359)



Clip and mail to: Maclean's In-Class Program, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, M5W 1A7

FREE INFORMATION REQUEST

YES! Rush me complete information on Maclean's In-Class Program!

NAME _____

SCHOOL NAME _____

GRADE _____

CITY _____ PROVINCE _____ POSTAL CODE _____

SCHOOL PHONE NO. _____

TELEGRAMS/TELETYPE TELCO

Right now, a concerned group of people is working to put better programming on your TV.

Almost everyone is concerned about today's sorry state of television.

But, while many people talk about it, one group of people is actually doing something.

They are the people who, year after year, support TVOntario by becoming Public Members.

For they recognize the rewards of enriching educational pro-

gramming.

They also know the even greater reward of helping to bring these programs to the air.

You can join this influential group by making a contribution to TVOntario.

If you send \$25 or more, you will receive TVO Signal our monthly program guide.

More important, you'll be helping us produce and purchase some

of the best programming in the world.

Send us your support soon.

Make your cheque payable to

Public Membership, TVOntario

Box 200, Station Q

Toronto M4T 2T1

Phone 1-800-268-8840

In Toronto 484-2725

TVOntario

Truly rewarding television.

FILMS

A secret nest of spies

THE WHISTLE BLOWER

Directed by Simon Lestor

A portrait of a grey society where privacy is an unaffordable luxury. *The Whistle Blower* is a frightening—and absolutely first-rate—spy thriller. It focuses on Bob Jones (Nigel Havers), a British translator to the British government intelligence-gathering service and his father Frank (Michael Caine), a former RAF ace and Reeves War veteran. Disillusioned with his job, Bob tells Frank early in the film that he would like to resign. He says that the British and Soviet secret services have been doing much the same thing, adding that "their secret world has put out the light of the ordinary world." Frank, who has learned the value of hard-won financial security, urges his son to reconsider his position—particularly in view of a recent spy scandal that has rocked British intelligence. Later, Bob, under surveillance and close to reporting another and even more serious scandal that he has discovered within the service, meets a conveniently accidental death. As the grief-stricken Frank becomes drawn into the intrigues, he begins to see the light of his own ordinary world again.

Working like a time bomb, *The Whistle Blower* builds suspense with a smart, manipulative plot. Scriptwriter Julian Bond (*The Shooting Par-*

ty) has simplified John le Carré's Byronic novel without ever losing its threat or texture. Simon Lestor, who directed *Le Carré's Sunday's People*—based on John le Carré's novel of the same name—keeps the action clean and detailed as it moves from the unconvincing dialogue of the MI6/Park's investigation into his son's death to the more sophisticated spectrum of British society from the hick-ups of the intruder, a senior civil servant named Sir Adrian Chapman (Sir John Gielgud), to a lower-class, left-wing journalist, Bill Pickett (Kenneth Colley), who comes to Bob. Unfortunately, the style and rhythm created by director Jim McErlane (*Breakfastclub*) is not always a match for Petrie's writing.

Still, that shortcoming is easily offset by the superb performances of Quaid and Barkin. His New Orleans accent, with its soft enunciation and lazy cadence, is almost perfect. But beyond his technical prowess, Quaid has a depth of feeling rare in current actors. In the scene in which Tony reenacts his courage dealings in Asia, Quaid creates an indelible impression of a man whose world is falling apart. Barkin, with her edgy angular face and almost steely eyes, has often been brilliant in smaller, more sustained parts. She comes into her own as an actress in *The Big Easy*, which represents her first full-fledged role. Together, Quaid and Barkin have a hole in the screen.

—LAWRENCE OTTOOLE



THE BIG EAST
Directed by Jim McBride

The chemistry between Dennis Quaid and Ellen Barkin in *The Big Easy* has all the elements of an everlasting romance: warmth, wit, sex and tension. Quaid is Harry McElroy, the top detective in his New Orleans precinct, a lady's man who is a mordacious combination of Irish and Cajun ancestry. Although Harry, like most of his police department colleagues, accepts pretty trifles, he is basically a decent cop. All he needs is someone to set him on the straight and narrow, and that person arrives in the form of Anne Osborne (Barkin), a drab attorney's agent investigating police corruption. But Harry's moral make-over—and the couple's budding love life—is as giddy as it is touchy when his office forces him to accept police-protection money, and Anne undermines the job of protecting him. Despite its flaws, *The Big Easy* (a nickname for the New Orleans Mississippi blends humor, romance and social comment with song and splendor).

The script by Don Peppi Jr. (formerly Jim Copi) weaves a compelling tale around the Mafia-lad drug dealers and an unscrupulous police department. And the romantic combination of Harry's fellow officers, played by Ned Beatty, Lee J. Cobb, John Goodman and Eddie Rae Smith, makes the final twirling of the plot all the more satisfying. The village-like characters the audience has come to love. Unfortunately, the style and rhythm created by director Jim McBride (*Breakfastclub*) is not always a match for Petrie's writing.

Still, that shortcoming is easily offset by the superb performances of Quaid and Barkin. His New Orleans accent, with its soft enunciation and lazy cadence, is almost perfect. But beyond his technical prowess, Quaid has a depth of feeling rare in current actors. In the scene in which Tony reenacts his courage dealings in Asia, Quaid creates an indelible impression of a man whose world is falling apart. Barkin, with her edgy angular face and almost steely eyes, has often been brilliant in smaller, more sustained parts. She comes into her own as an actress in *The Big Easy*, which represents her first full-fledged role. Together, Quaid and Barkin have a hole in the screen.

BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

WHO'S THAT GIRL
Directed by James Foley

Romantic comedies that play on urban anxiety often end up audiences in the 1980s. Already, the trend has a proven track record, with such box-office hits as *Desperately Seeking Susan*, *After Hours* and *Sophomore's Wild*. In an apparent effort to exploit that whining formula, the makers of *Who's That Girl* have taken the stars of two of those films—Madonna from *Susan* and

one actress when two sleepy thugs abduct the would-be bride, Wendy (Holland Morris), and her band of shrieking bridesmaids. But unlike Martin Scorsese's *After Hours*, and especially *Desperately Seeking Susan*, *After Hours* and *Sophomore's Wild* in an apparent effort to exploit that whining formula, the makers of *Who's That Girl* have taken the stars of two of those films—Madonna from *Susan* and

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS



Madonna and friend: a Kangaroo who loves a man's life topsy-turvy

DIRTY DANCING
Directed by Emile Ardolino

Movies that launch a new dance craze often become box-office hits. In 1977, *Saturday Night Fever* turned the spotlight on disco dancing and became one of the decade's top-grossing films. Then, in 1980, *Fame* was born—an annual hit station with its own scores of fast-paced jazz dancing. *Dirty Dancing*, set in a Catskills hotel resort in the 1960s, tries basically to copy the slick approach of *Fame*.

The title refers to a form of dance popular with teenagers at the time. Baby Eustress (Jennifer Grey) discovers it when she meets and falls for Johnny Castle (Patrick Swayze), a hotel's exhibition dancer. And when Johnny's sexual dance partner, Penny (Cynthia Rhodes), cannot perform, he asks Baby to take his place. But as the plot unfolds, it becomes apparent

that the movieakers chose to think with their feet.

Director Emile Ardolino has given little thought in period, plot or characterization. Instead, he focused on the energetic but curiously angst-free dance sequences. Although the movie features the music of such 1960s artists as Otis Redding, several new songs sound as out of place as Strauss waltzes. Grey, as the athletically resourceful Baby, is a charming neophyte who manages to foil the willfulness of the script. But Swayze, with his male-like face and dead eyes, has all the mannerisms of a catalog model. Clearly, the producers of *Dirty Dancing* have forgotten that it takes two to tango.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE

A MAN IN LOVE
Directed by Diane Kurys

Significant credit is often credited with asking "What does a woman want?" Now, with *A Man in Love*, French director Diane Kurys (*Entre Nous*)—"Between Us") asks the same question about a man, but her answer is hardly surprising, perhaps because of the particular kind of man she chose to examine: star Steve Elliott (Peter Coyote) is in New Mexico making a drama about the last days of Italian poet Giacomo Leopardi, who committed suicide at age 36. As an unknown actress, in fact, as this last woman Leopardi may believe he died. The two actors cannot professionally and personally, but he is married to a jealous woman (Janie Lee Curtin) and Jane has a boyfriend (Vincent Lindon) in Paris. Is Kurys's film, love means having to say you are sorry to too many people?

Kurys obviously intended to make a tear-eyed romance, punctuated by a director's shouts of "Cut!" But the film also seems to explore what goes on inside a man's head when he is in love. However, the character of Elliott, a temperamental star with an enormous ego, is too overblown the feelings of a more ordinary man would have had greater resonance. Kurys is better at exploring Jane's reactions and the troubling relationships between her and her dying mother (Claudia Cardinale). At the end, love strivings and struggles to be a great romance. But by choosing to focus on the artificial world of a movie star, Kurys presents an actor in love—which is an entirely different affair.

—L. OT

ART

The master builder

It is almost impossible to separate Leonardo da Vinci from the myth that has surrounded him. He made more than 400 years. He has become the ultimate embodiment of the Renaissance Man and just the creator of the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, probably the two best-known paintings of Western civilization, but he invented so much more. His designs for submarines, flying machines and the ball-point pen, among *Louvre* (*Leviathan* and *Apollon*), running with New York's Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts (Milan), both explain that myth and do much to modify it. The show has marketed the \$3.2-million show, the most expensive it has ever mounted, as if it were a spectacle. But in fact, the exhibition is as subdued as the lighting in the dimly lit museum rooms that house dozens of the master's manuscripts. It is a sober and serious enterprise, with impeccable models, video demonstrations of copy rotatting open copy, and more than 3,000 original pages of Leonardo's manuscripts—including some of his most dramatic.

To make sense of Leonardo's contributions to Renaissance technology, the show would do well to spend several days with the festive 225-page catalogue that accompanies the exhibition. With contributions from 30 international experts and a wealth of beautifully reproduced plates, the book illustrates, in a way that the show does not, the achievements of its elusive subject.

Leonardo was born in 1452 to humble parents. His education was equally modest. Although he is generally thought of as an artist, for most of his life he supported himself quite well as an engineer. That meant that he was in the service of the powerful, for whom he devised everything from weapons to a machine for hoisting building materials. Far from being the isolated genius of myth, he was immersed in the tradition of artist-engineer-architects.



Study by Leonardo: flying machine and apt helixspring

are apparent in his notebooks. Indeed, many of his so-called inventions have turned out to be based on his observations of already existing technologies or ideas—including the diving suit, the submarine and the military tank.

The exhibition catalogues does much to dispel the myth of Leonardo the inventor-of-everything, and the figure who emerges from modern research is even more interesting. Scholars have been trying to reconstruct a chronology from the vast, chaotic bulk of his papers—nearly 6,000 sheets containing about 100,000 drawings, many of them done since the 1460s century. What emerges is a man who, in his late 40s, was seized with the desire to discover the immutable principles that lie be-

hind ordering the natural world. He studied optics and mechanics, and so obsessively dissected the human body that he was accused of necromancy. He was fascinated by the movement of water and progressed from observing the flight of birds to consider the nature of wind.

In the process, Leonardo turned from a technician to something more closely resembling a scientist. He dreamed of creating a new encyclopedic of knowledge. Leonardo proudly called himself an "unlettered man" and a "disciple of experience," and he never really overcame his delusions in Latin and geometry. But his remarkable powers of observation

led him to bypass the studied chambers of the heart with his design for the calipers of a block of stabilis. Leonardo's wide-ranging quest for knowledge may explain why he left so many projects unfinished—and why he acquired a reputation for carelessness.

But despite that reputation, he was always in demand, spending the last years of his life as the intellectual armament of the French court of Francis I. According to the 18th-century writer Rousseau, Collin, *Principles* believed that there had never been another man born in the world who knew as much as Leonardo, not so much about sculpture, painting and architecture, and that he was a very great philosopher." On the evidence of Leonardo da Vinci, *Engenier* and *Architect*, much of Leonardo's work was indeed an ambitious inquiry into the mysterious nature of life.

—GEOFFREY JAMES

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1. *Midnight King* (U)
2. *Eyes, Smith, Eyes* (U)
3. *Dark Gentry's Bloody Detective Agency*, *Adams* (U)
4. *The Thin City*, *Flannery* (U)
5. *The Heartless Men*, *Littauer* (U)
6. *Flea Circus*, *Strel* (U)
7. *Patriot Games*, *Clancy* (U)
8. *Presumed Innocent*, *Thorne* (U)
9. *Beloved*, *Stevenson* (U)
10. *Safekeeper*, *Leaverton* (U)

NONFICTION

1. *Spreading Wright* (U)
2. *Over There*, *McMichael* (U)
3. *Living Books*, *Diamond* and *Edwards* (U)
4. *More Advice from the Back Doctor*, *Well* (U)
5. *Giving Days*, *Martini* (U)
6. *Humans*, *Nussbaum* with *Lyndon* (U)
7. *The Different Drum*, *Park* (U)
8. *The New Story with \$1,000*, *Reeves* & *Anderson* (U)
9. *How Money, Under 60* (U)
10. *Closet Purse*, *Brood* (U)

1. *Posture for Work*

—Compiled by Frances McNeely

Speaking with fewer tongues

By Stewart MacLeod

Okay, you're Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, you're wallowing at the bottom of the opinion polls, nothing your government does seems to win favor, and within 18 months or so you have an appointment with the voters. You try everything—sometimes even both sides of everything—and the pollsters tell you it's all been in vain.

They say there's a problem in the area of trust, that you haven't quite lived up to expectations. It is because what you preached and practiced in, say, the field of patronage seems worlds apart. Is it because the Access to Information Act has made a public spectacle of your cabinet's spending habits? Could it be because people still resent the way you have used all your friends? Or perhaps it's because you fired them. Or is it that darned old classmate at 28 Sussex Drive?

Could be anything. But if you're going to win the next election, there must be immediate and drastic action. So here, with as change, in a politically charming idea to not only save Canadians but also solve your self-preacheted problem of not getting your message across. First, you jettison now you've got 40 cabinet ministers—there's one minister at the moment—some assigned to the function to possibly transmit a coherent message.

Right, now spend a weekend at year Harrington Lake cottage site—children are a terrible distraction—with a list of cabinet ministers, some of whom may not be too familiar to you, and be prepared for some serious drafting. Start by asking yourself who among the 40 you need the least, then run a pencil through the names. Now, go on to the second-least-needed, then the third, fourth, etc.

When you get down to about 20, look at how they reflect such Canadian concerns as race, region and religion—perhaps it will be necessary to compromise on a few choices. Head back to Ottawa, call a new conference in to announce another residential oil package and, near the end of proceedings, canonically remind that you're cutting your cabinet in half.

No talk about how many jobs your government has created, or how well you're along with Ronald Reagan, or

what a financial mess you inherited from the goofy Grits. And whatever you do, don't alter your own name, it is "Who's Brian Mulroney" personified.

"Play it low-key, businesslike and modest," Ben acknowledge that you took a few years to realize it, but that a 40-member cabinet for a country of 35 million is, for lack of a better word, stupid.

Sure, there will be 20 former ministers somewhat phased off, but what's 20 compared with a couple of million apple-peeling voters?

No, of course we're not kidding.

Naturally, the announcement will bring on a barrage of questions, but you will have the answers ready in your left pocket, where you normally keep the job-creation figures. And to make yourself feel more comfortable, start off by taking a shot at former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, who fattened his ministry up to an incomprehensible 27.

Brian Mulroney is wallowing at the bottom of the opinion polls. There must be immediate and drastic action

Forget about John Turner, who, during his long weekend in office, cut it back to a more respectable 20. Just teach the important lesson.

Still the worthy reader you took a look at Britain, where they don't even have priorities to look after education, highways, etc., and where there are usually only 20 ministers in cabinet. Sure, there are junior ministers with special responsibilities, but they don't clutter up cabinet meetings unless specifically invited. More like our parliamentary secretaries.

Go on to research the United States where, if our minister-to-population ratio were copied, there would be 600 members of cabinet. As it is, the Americans run the world with a 16-member cabinet.

And, oh yes, go back to the 1940s and marvel at how we mounted our war effort and the postwar boom with about 20 cabinet ministers John Diefenbaker, even with his enormous 368-member caucus to play safe, managed to get by with 21 ministers.

He didn't get by for very long, of

course, but that's another story.

By all means blame the Grits. The Pearson government started the big buildup, quickly growing to 26, and it was Trudeau who finished it off. True to the news that by eliminating 20 ministerial salaries—about \$45,000 above an ordinary MP's—there is an immediate saving of \$900,000. Then there are the parliamentary secretaries to the ministers, drawing an extra \$9,300, who would automatically go down the take as well. Now take a page out of Trudeau's playbook and, instead of defending the minister, turn the tables and ask the reporters some snappy questions. Like, "When we have such a huge department of national health and welfare, didn't you people ever ask why we needed a separate minister for fitness? And when we have a department dedicated to industrial expansion, which changes names every full moon, why do we need a minister for small business? And a minister for external affairs and another for external relations? Come on. We not only have a minister of energy, mines and resources, there is a separate minister for forestry and mines. Did we have to split the Canadian Wheat Board from Agriculture? My bet also shows that there's no name in minister for youth, for leisure, for sports and two ministers for disappears."

Look disguised here, or else crack a joke about having one transportation minister for airports and another for night boat arrivals. Shake your head a few times. It's good TV.

We care to say something beautiful about our ethnic communities, but then proclaim that it was incomprehensible politicking for the Trudeau government to establish a ministry of multiculturalism, even though the constitution, it doesn't have an exclusive minister. Anyway, out they go, along with every junior and associate minister. And whatever you do, don't appoint any first ministers to plum diplomatic posts. That would undo everything.

Now that you've got the cabinet pared to operational proportion, you'll be able to hold weekly meetings with all 20—magazine, just like the good old days when every member actually knew what was going on in government. And in time, the public may start to recognize individual ministers, perhaps even listen to them.

Also: *Potterrapham is on vacation.*

now you don't have to give up taste to get the fibre that's so important to staying healthy and fit. Because new Kellogg's® Fiber Up has both!

Fiber Up has the highest fiber content of any cereal. Plus, it gives you a one-half cup serving of fiber cereal has more fiber than most cereals.

Second, Fiber Up is a whole grain cereal.

A great tasting cereal that you don't give up taste. So, start the day with new Kellogg's Fiber Up.

Kellogg's® Fiber Up™

whole grain cereal

With 10g fiber per serving

Up in fibre, up in taste!

THE SHAMELESS ART
OF PAMPERING



BAILEYS ORIGINAL IRISH CREAM® FOR THE MOMENTS YOU TREASURE.

